THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 30.

The Danger of the Peerage in England—The Franco-Mexican Loan

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices to the 30th of July.

ENGLAND.

Interference of Peers and Danger to the Peerage.

The London *Telegraph*, of July 29, says:—

The interference of peers at elections promises to rise to such a height in the coming contest that, if it were as successful as the noble intruders desire, it might be a question whether our "lower" Chamber should not be called the House of Lords. The state of affairs at Cardiff is wonderfully instructive. The town, as is generally known, "belongs" to Lord Bute. He is lord of the soil, and almost of all that is thereon. When he nods Cardiff moves; when he frowns Cardiff trembles, and when he smiles all the windows are illuminated and a public dinner is organized.

This happy local illustration of the well-known truth that Britons—especially West Britons—never shall be slaves, acquires new color, vividness, and force, from the events of the last few days. Colonel Stuart, cousin to the Marquis of Bute, or else we should not venture to name him, is member for Cardiff, and a Liberal. But the Marquis himself is a minor, a student at Christ Church, Oxford; and, having by some mysterious means been influenced into a fit of Toryism, the boy has authorized his trustee to support, against Colonel Stuart, Mr. Giffard, Queen's counsel, the Tory candidate. What influence his conservative relations brought to bear on the little lord, we do not know; they may have promised him a new cricket bat, a big gun, "lots of holidays," no more Greek, and leave to sit up late; at all events the boy wrote to his big cousin, the Colonel, saying that he intended to give Mr. Giffard "negative support," but not to indulge in "active antagonism" to his relation. That promise, however, did not satisfy the tory trustee, a Mr. Boyle—he wanted more.

* * * We earnestly hope, if it is not asking too much, that the liberal electors of Cardiff—sincerely liberal by a large majority—will disregard the extorted letters and words of the young lord, and the brutally brusque advice of the impertinent trustee, and that Colonel Stuart will be again returned for the seat. If not, so much the worse for marquises next year. Every little fact that exhibits peers in insolent opposition to the people "tells trumpet-tongued" for the views of the thinkers in this country—as yet a minority—who already talk about transforming our hereditary Chamber into a Senate, with foolish boys like Lord Bute, and incompetent old gentlemen like the Duke of Portland, relegated to the obscure opulence of do nothing millionaires.

John Bright's Position in Birmingham

The London *Star* of July 27th says:—Mr. Bright's position at the banquet given by the Mayor of Birmingham was certainly not an easy one. Neither, it must be allowed, was that of his host, on his host's own admission. Men of opinions the most different were gathered round the table. Extreme liberals, moderate liberals, timid liberals were there; genuine Orange or true blue conservatives, conservatives who like to attach the prefix liberal to their party denomination, conservatives who, with Mr. Disraeli, are ready for anything; conservatives who, with General Peel, are ready for nothing. The host is understood to be a man of decidedly conservative opinions; the guest was the most popular tribune and the foremost orator of liberalism. The Mayor of Birmingham, indeed, declared that while he holds his official position he feels bound to an absolute impartiality; and we only wish that the chief magistrates of other cities would endeavor to act upon his honorable example in this respect, even if they could not pretend to imitate his eloquence and his good taste. Still, the political opinions of the Mayor of Birmingham are not those of Mr. Bright, and many of those present thought with the host, and not with the guest. But the company had assembled mainly, no doubt, to hear Mr. Bright speak. They would have been disappointed if he had talked mere after-dinner platitudes, supposing him likely to condescend to anything of the kind, or capable of uttering such talk.

* * * Even tories of the deepest dye may, therefore, on the eve of another revolution—promoted and guided by him—take courage and be of good cheer when he tells them that the time will come when this revolution too shall be remembered by them or their successors as one of the beneficent operations of our national development. The whole speech was that of an Englishman addressing Englishmen with whom, no matter what their differences of sectional opinion, he must have a common interest supreme over all minor considerations. This feeling so filled the address and gave so true a tone to it that partisan sentiment of any kind sank out of hearing and was lost in the common feeling of English citizenship and English patriotism. Such an occasion has been rarely turned to so good an account, and we only wish all great political speakers addressing a miscellaneous public assembly would take confidence and courage from the example of Mr. Bright and treat their audiences like intelligent and thinking men worthy something better than the most graceful generalities or the most polished platitudes.

The Great Drouth.

The Mark Lane *Express* is filled with details concerning the drouth. We extract the following remarks from its editorial comments:—

For the last three weeks, with only one day's interval, we have had a taste of tropical heat and drouth, such as has not been experienced in England, as some say, for more than half a century. This, however, is an exaggeration; for we certainly had a similar season in 1823, when not a shower fell between the beginning of May and the commencement of harvest, which took place the first week in July in some of the early districts round London. We have a perfect recollection of flour from new wheat being offered for sale in Mark Lane on the second Monday of that month. The crop of wheat that year was a most abundant one, and the quality, unexceptionably bright and heavy. Unlike the present time, however, there were stocks of old wheat on hand, and consequently the price fell very low during the first quarter; so much so, that every means was employed to get rid of the surplus. Pigs and other animals were fattened, and horses fed, "with the finest wheat," while the more wealthy growers held it over for better times. What added to the effect of the abundance was the currency bill of Sir Robert Peel, the operation of which threw the landed interests of the country into the greatest, if only temporary confusion. It was feared by many that the depression would be permanent; and land offered for sale fetched little more than half its previous value, some of the rack-rented estates being left almost destitute of tenantry by the extensive emigration that occurred.

Very different is the position of the United Kingdom now. With exhausted stocks both at home and abroad, the importations of wheat are barely sufficient to supply the demand from day to day; and the millers are anxiously waiting the advent of the new crop, so necessary to mix off with the old foreign wheat which cannot be worked alone. How the new will turn out as to yield it is impossible to tell until the harvest becomes general; but, so far as is at present ascertained, there is a prospect of an average, although the light, thin soils have suffered severely from the long-continued drouth and heat. As to the quality—unless the weather should suddenly change to continued rain, the sample cannot fail to be fine and heavy, with the exceptions above stated. In the home counties reaping has been in progress for some days, and a considerable breadth of wheat is already carted. It will require but little groundage this season after being cut; and we suspect that after this week, on the earliest fields, it may be cut and carried at once, if no rain fell.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Life at Plombieres.

The Emperor is completely installed at the Hotel Napoleon, Plombieres, and occupies nearly all of this building, but the large room on the ground floor remains for the accommodation of the bathers who are accustomed to play in it, converse and play musical pieces. On the story above are the dining-room, hung in gray and printed chintz curtains, the *salon* of the officers in attendance hung in crimson, the private apartment of the Emperor, his bedroom and that of his private Secretary, all newly fitted up. The dressing-room and study are at the end of the gallery. The windows of the latter look out on the park and pavilions. The bath room is a little above the ground floor, and communicates with the Napoleon baths by means of an open gallery. The kitchens, larders and store rooms are under floor.

The Emperor walks out every morning in the park, and has already visited the various parts of the town and the church. There are crowds of bathers, and prices are fabulous. Telegraphy has been established between Fontainebleau and Plombieres for the convenience of immediate communications between the Empress and the Emperor during his Majesty's absence.

The Emperor paid a visit last Sunday to Luxeuil, accompanied by General de Beville, Mr. Conti, secretary; Mr. Pietri, special secretary and his equerry. The first stopped at the Thermal establishment, then dined at the Hotel Richard, and after leaving 1200f. for the poor, returned to Plombieres. The visit was unexpected. All our European Excellencies and Majesties are doing unexpected things, by the way.

M. Rouher is actually going to Carlsbad instead of joining the Emperor. When this was said before one of the deputies, who is fond of a pun, he remarked that M. Rouher preferred being far from the Emperor, who was always telling him to take exercise and move, whereas M. Rouher hated moving and was resolved to keep his chamber. M. Pinard will go to Plombieres. Marshal Neil intends making an excursion in a hot-headed place—the south of France.

Reception of Queen Victoria.

A Paris correspondent of July 28, says:—

The Empress came to Paris last Saturday for the Council of Ministers at the Tuileries. She travelled by the usual train in her *salon* car, wedged in between two ordinary first class cars. She read nearly all the way and cut several of the papers bought for her by her command of the woman who holds a stall of books at the depot. A very quiet rewark was made by her to one of the Ministers who complained of the thick showers of stones thrown in Ministerial glass houses. "Yes," she said, "you are as badly off as we are, being such very close neighbors." Before leaving the station she gave instructions for the preparations which are to be made for the Queen of England's reception on the 6th of August, particularly impressing on the gentlemen in office that no official solemnity was to be attempted; simply measures taken which concern her visitor's comfort and public security, as the Queen wishes to preserve the strictest incognito. Villa Wallace is, I believe, the place selected for her Majesty at Lucerne, an honor due to Scotia.

The Mexican Loan Debate.

Advices from Paris on the 28th ult. say:—

The fainting energies of the deputies were awakened on Saturday last by discussions on the indemnification to be paid to Mexican bondholders. Speeches from M. Rouher and Jules Favre having been announced, the affluence of visitors was immense in the tribunes. The question under consideration was what amount the Minister of Finance was to be authorized to inscribe on the great book of the public debt.

The sum of four millions of francs in three per cent. rente was voted by 170 to 35.

M. Rouher answered M. J. Favre's virulent attack with consummate oratory, and after the applause bestowed on him on such an occasion, with the downfall and loss of the undertaking still present on all minds, an idea can be conveyed of the influence of that oratory on the majority. Bondholders will just lose half on the transaction. It looks melancholy, but most soothing, too, when Job's comforters assure them that if they did not accept that half they would have nothing at all to cave in, with the exception of glorious souvenirs. We all know the latter specie is of no value at the Bourse. So, after all, M. Rouher is a very great man. A strange letter, signed by a strange pseudonyme, was delivered to the Minister of State before the discussion. The writer reminded M. Rouher of his words and promises when the Mexican loan was first started; also, that he had said he would stand guarantee for the financial constitution of Mexico, that as he had thus secured the loan he was expected to see the bondholders righted of every centime. The gentleman who expressed these sentiments deserves particular regard, certainly, but how very unsophisticated he must be in the ways of finances!

The same unfortunate mistakes about figures which were so injurious to Mr. Pouger-Guertier's cause spoiled a good deal of the effect of Jules Favre's statements and gave a first-rate trump card to M. Rouher. In declaring that the French government received thirty-seven millions of the loan of 1865 he was mistaken by twenty-four millions, as the total amount did not exceed thirteen. Then he talked about barrels of gold being sent to Miramar, and as the Minister of State observed, such a mode of forwarding money is rather too primitive to have been adopted. Laughter responded to this admission, as a natural consequence, and when fun does commence in a French Parliament the *"esprit naturel"* of the nation leads them to joke over their own misfortunes. An incident poor Henri Rochefort cannot laugh at is the embarrassment he has got in with "Mr. Communique." This individual is a printed note from the Government authorities, whose duty it is to contradict false assertions in the papers and which by law is to be printed in full in the paper which advanced the misstatements.

One of the amendments proposed by a member of the opposition at a recent sitting of the Assemblee was the suppression of the stamp duty on public papers. The proposal was rejected. An adequate idea of what this duty brings in can be formed from the fact that one fortnight's duties on the *Figaro* (from 1st to 15th of July) and only on nine numbers of the *Lanterne* amounted to 87,169 francs 60 centimes. This must be a pretty round annual revenue.

AUSTRIA.

The Provincial Diets of West Austria.

The *Herald's* correspondent, in Vienna, writes on July 23:—

The seventeenth provincial Diets of West Austria have been summoned by an imperial ordinance to meet on the 22d of August. I enumerate them in the order in which they are mentioned in the ordinance, namely:—Bohemia, Galicia, and Lodomeria with Cracow, Dalmatia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Austrian Silesia, Tyrol, Voralberg, Istria, Gorz, and Gradisca, town and territory of Trieste. These provincial Diets, first created by M. von Schmerling in 1861, received a considerable augmentation of power under the constitutional amendments of December 21, 1867, and now assembled for the first time since the inauguration of the new *regime*. The two first named, those of Galicia and Bohemia, representing as they do two pronounced non-German, I may say anti-German, nationalities, are the most important, and their proceedings are looked forward to with the greatest interest. The first thing which these Diets will have to do is to accept and ratify these constitutional amendments of last year, which affect the jurisdiction and powers of the Diets themselves.

With the exception of Switzerland, I think there is no State in Europe which has made such large concessions to the principles of local self-government and provincial autonomy as have Austria and Hungary. In fact, the contest between what, in the language of American politicians, one would call the State rights and the central Government parties constitutes a very large portion of the public life of both sections of this empire. The first two parties have their main strength (speaking of West Austria only) in Bohemia, Galicia, the Tyrol, and the Slovene lands. The centralizing party dominates in this city, in Lower and Upper Austria and Styria.

The Hungarian Diet still industriously continues its sessions in spite of the allurements of the grain harvest season. It is mainly occupied with finance, the organization of the army and the terms of the settlement with Croatia.

The Troubles at Trieste.

The turmoils at Trieste have increased and led to collisions, in which two men of Italian blood have lost their lives, and several others have been severely wounded. The cause of these seditions is the ill blood which exists between the Slovene population which inhabits the mountainous country around Trieste and the upper town and the Italian population of the lower town and quays. The Italian party are disaffected towards Austria, and proclaim their desire for union with Italy, while the Slovenes are as loud in their proclamation of attachment to Austria. The Town Council of Trieste is controlled by the Italian party, and has put forth a highly colored narrative of the facts, censuring the conduct of the military. On the other hand, the Statthalter, who represents the Austrian Government, has put forth a counter statement throwing the blame for the commencement of these troubles upon a number of young men of the merchant class and the Italian party, who made an attack upon a peaceful gathering of Slovenes assembled in one of the coffee houses of Trieste. A deputation from the Town Council of Trieste has arrived in this city for the purpose of conferring with Minister Giskra as to the measures which should be adopted for restoring tranquility to their town. Trieste is one of the many places in the ambit of this empire which is chronically troubled with faction fights of race and nationality.

The Expedition to Japan and China.

Of the expedition which will shortly sail from Trieste for China and Japan I have to report what may interest those who devote themselves to agricultural science and silk culture. At the request of the West Austrian Minister of Commerce the Vienna Agricultural Society has handed in four letters of instruction for the behoof of those men of natural science who will be entrusted with the duty of making investigations and reporting thereupon. These four letters embrace, respectively, the following subjects, namely:—Agriculture, horticulture, vine culture, silk culture, and the rearing of bees. In the first letter the following points are brought into relief, namely, the application of human excrement for manure, and new fodder herbage; in the second letter the following topics, namely, the result of cultivation by terraces as well as of the lateral warming of the soil, artificial watering, sorts of manure, means adopted against destructive animals, degenerations and rots, tools and apparatus; in the third letter, information concerning mulberry trees, also those oaks of Japan whose leaves serve for the food of the silkworm, namely, the *Bombyx Yama-Mai*. It is requested that acorns, and if possible, young trees to be brought to Europe. Further, concerning the transport of the cocoons, the reeling off of the silk, and new spinning plants (*spina-pflanzen*). In the fourth letter information is sought for concerning the habits and breeding results of the *apis dorsata* (big honey bee), and of the *melipona minuta* (the stingless honey and wax producer), and the transport of some of both these communities of honey collectors of Austria and Hungary.

GENERAL GRANT.

He Visits His Home in Galena, and is Enthusiastically Received.

The Chicago *Tribune's* despatches from Galena give the following account of the welcome of Grant by his fellow-townsmen:—

The arrival of General Grant was the occasion of a demonstration on the part of the citizens which, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, excelled anything of the kind ever before witnessed here. He left Chicago at 9 A. M.—the General Superintendent's car being placed at his disposal—in company with his wife and children. All along the route the sturdy tillers of the soil assembled to welcome him, and cheer after cheer rent the air as the train approached and left each station.

AT ROCKFORD—The old cannon, which upon many a patriotic occasion has been dragged from its retirement, was seen coming towards the depot, and as soon as train time approached the side walks on Court street, leading to the depot, began to teem with an eager crowd of pedestrians, all hastening in one direction. Vehicles of all descriptions were seen rolling up clouds of dust in their haste to reach the scene of interest, and soon an immense concourse of people had gathered together, every eye lighted up with enthusiasm. General Grant had, it seemed, taken up a position on the engine, whether from a desire to avoid observation or not has not yet transpired. If this was his object, however, the General did not show his usual generalship and strategy, for the surging populace soon discerned his retreat and crowded about him. He managed to press his way into the dining-room at Moyer's, after a short remonstrance from Mayor Baker to the crowd of people. He requested them to check their enthusiasm, so far as to allow General Grant to partake of his dinner in peace, which request was complied with. After dinner the General made his appearance on the platform of the rear car, and then commenced a hand-shaking which was kept up without interruption for ten or fifteen minutes. Cheer after cheer rent the air for Grant and Colfax; the cannon thundered a response, the band played a national air, and all was a scene of wild uncontrollable enthusiasm. The General was called upon for a speech, but he would not depart from his code. He is a man of deeds, not words.

Galena was reached at 6·30, and the sight which opened to the view of those on board the train was truly grand. The depot is situated in a valley, on either side of which are lofty hills, the tops seeming almost to touch the clouds. Scattered all over these were groups of people waving handkerchiefs and hats, and cheering so loudly as to completely drown the shrill whistle of the locomotive. The house tops were covered, while the space around the depot was one mass of human beings. The response to the call of one gentleman for three cheers gave twice the number, with a hearty will. A company of young men had secured a 12-pounder howitzer, and stationed it on the top of a high eminence, and while the cheering was going on a salute was fired.

The General and family alighted from the cars and were escorted to their residence in carriages provided for the purpose by the crowd.

In the evening the Tanner Club, 200 strong, accompanied by citizens, proceeded to his residence and tendered him a serenade. In response to repeated calls, General Grant made his appearance.

General Grant, in response to an address of welcome by Colonel A. J. Smith, said:—

Gentlemen and Fellow-citizens of Galena:—After an absence of three years from your midst, it affords me great pleasure to return here again to see you all, and, as I hope, spend an agreeable and quiet fortnight with you. During that time I will be happy to see you at your homes, and at mine whenever you can make it convenient to call. I shall not on this occasion, nor upon any other, make you a speech, which I suppose you are well aware of. I am very glad to see you.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Appointments by the President—Naval Orders—Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina, Declares for Grant.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Paymaster R. H. Clark has been ordered to the United States steamer Powhatan, and to duty as fleet paymaster of the South Pacific Squadron, to relieve Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, who is ordered to return to New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Luther M. Lyon has been ordered to the Naval Academy, to relieve Passed Assistant Surgeon William T. Ford, placed on waiting orders.

Appointment by the President.

The President has appointed George N. Colby Collector of Internal Revenue for the second district of Alabama, vice Andrews resigned. This is the first appointment of the kind since the adjournment of Congress.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, August 11—A. M.—Consols 94⅛ for money, and 94⅛ for account. United States Five-twenties, 72½; Illinois Central, 92½; Erie, 37½.

FRANKFORT, August 11—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 75⅛.

LIVERPOOL, August 11—A. M.—Cotton opens firm, but unchanged. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn quiet at 35s. 3d. Sugar quiet and steady at 36s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 11—P. M.—American securities have slightly declined; United States bonds, 71¼; Erie Railroad, 37½; Illinois Central, 92½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11—P. M.—The markets are all without material change.

LONDON, Aug. 11—2 P. M.—Consols 94 for money; and 94⅛ for account.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11—2 P. M.—Cotton firmer. Flour 28s. Peas, 46s. Corn easier. California Wheat, 12s. 6d. Cheese, 59s. 6d. Bacon, 49s. 6d. Lard firm. Tallow, 40s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 11—2 P. M.—Petroleum has advanced to 54f.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Chief Justice Pearson for Grant and Colfax.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 10.—Chief Justice R. M. Pearson, a member of the conservative party, is out in a strong letter for Grant and Colfax. Judge Pearson is one of the most distinguished jurists in this State, has been on the bench thirty years, twenty years Chief Justice, and was re-elected by both parties at the late election. He says the conservative party must split in two—the Peace Conservatives and Nullifiers. The conservatives should act with the Republican party, and vote for Grant, the coming man, who can bring peace to the country and prosperity to the State.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Riot—Political Movements.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—A serious disturbance occurred yesterday at a negro picnic on Swann lake, originating among themselves. Pistols were fired, and stones and clubs thrown.

One negro was mortally wounded. Others were considerably injured. The cause was drunkenness.

The Republicans are actively organized for the campaign, and hold Ward meetings to-night for delegates to the City Convention. They are determined that Maryland shall not go by default.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Arrived, steamships Ville de Paris, from Havre; Cambria, from Hamburg; and Russia, from Liverpool.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.

There were only four dock cases up to-day, prison business being much less brisk than was anticipated at the opening of the term.

ROBBING A SLEEPER.

Charles Walker, a man of honest appearance, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a very valuable watch and chain and $400 in money, belonging to Francis McCluskey. It was testified that on the 27th of July, about 2 o'clock in the morning, an officer saw him go up to McCluskey, who was lying asleep upon the sidewalk, lean over as if feeling his person, and then walk off. Thinking that something wrong had been done, the officer arrested him, and, rousing McCluskey, asked him if he had lost anything. After examining his pockets he replied that his watch, chain, and money were gone. The prisoner then made a violent movement, throwing his arms out, and something was heard to fall, and immediately afterwards the watch and chain were found on the sidewalk, and identified by McCluskey. The money was found upon the prisoner's person.

SHOPLIFTER.

Michael Dunn pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $180, from Mr. Wharton's jewelry store, in Chesnut street. When complaint was made, the detectives discovered that Dunn entered this store with a woman on the 5th of July, stole the watch, and passed out unsuspected. Following in their track, they overtook and arrested them at Sixth and South streets, and then one of them dropped the watch upon the pavement. The woman, Margaret Dunn, was in the dock this morning, but entered a plea of not guilty, on the ground that she was this man's wife, and acted in his presence and under his coercion. Upon application of counsel, her trial was postponed.

JERSEYMAN FLEECED.

Martha Brown was tried for the larceny of $20 from Joseph Spear. It appears that the victim, a Jersey countryman, strolled into a tavern in Beach street, where reckless men were playing at cards, and where some jolly fellow invited him to play for forty dollars. He bit at the bait, and laid the stakes upon the table, but the other parties failed to come to time, and he took up his money and went away. Upon looking into his finances he found them minus a twenty-dollar bill, and suspecting some one at the tavern, he made some policemen acquainted with the matter. They arrested this prisoner, but she told them that she had only $2, which she had received for a pair of shoes; further search, however, brought to light a twenty dollar note, hidden in the inmost recesses of her voluminous chignon, which she explained she had found. Spear identified the note before the Alderman, and stated that the keeper of the tavern, whom he took to be her husband, took up the money from the table and then replaced it, and he believed that he then passed the notes to her.

The defense then argued that as it was proven that the man took up the money, and not she, the jury could not convict of larceny, and that as it had been testified that she was the wife of this man, and received it by his command, her marital relations to him excused her from the guilt of receiving stolen goods. The Commonwealth maintained, however, that the proof of coverture was not sufficient to exonerate her, and therefore she should be convicted of receiving the note, knowing it to have been stolen. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, August 11, 1868.

The supply of money continues unabated, with large sums offering on call at from 4 to 6 per cent. The demand is extremely limited, and mostly confined to the stock operators. The merchants are in want of but little money, as trade is in a most stagnant and unsatisfactory condition. The fluctuations in gold have attracted much attention, and many are the surmises as to the causes which have created these continued and violent changes. Various theories have been adduced, but it would not be difficult to show that the real cause is mainly the result of our uneven foreign trade movement—that is, the undue preponderance of imports over exports, thus leaving a large balance against the country, which is necessarily draining us of a vast amount of treasure, since bonds are no longer available, in adequate quantities, for that purpose. There are, of course, other considerations which have contributed to the advance in gold, such as a reduced supply, and the feverish excitement engendered by the open agitation by those who entertain lax notions of integrity and honor, in favor of the Government breaking faith with its creditors, all of which, as was to be expected, has been effectively used by speculators. It has been asserted, with an air of plausibility, that the supply of gold has been reduced two-fifths within a year, but unfortunately, the statistical department of the Government is so deficient, that it is impossible to ascertain how much truth there is in the assertion.

Railroad shares again took another downward turn, and Reading declined to 45¼, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 52½; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 33½; Camden and Amboy at 127; Little Schuylkill at 45; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 33; Minehill Railroad at 55½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26¼.

Canal stocks were again heavy, with sales of Lehigh Navigation at 21½, and Morris Canal preferred at 71.

In Bank and Passenger Railway shares no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$50	Pa 6s, 1 series	104	50	sh Cam & At pfd	21
$1500	do. 2 series	107¾	5	sh Mor Cl Pf	71
$1500	do. 2 ser.	107¾	100	sh Read R	45½
3	sh Comw'lth Bk	62	100	do	45½
100	sh Cata Pf	33¼	200	do	45½
100	sh Leh N	21¼	500	do	45½
8	sh Leh V R	53	100	do	45½
15	do	55	100	do	45½
2	do	55	100	do	45½
5	sh Penna R	52⅞	5	do	45¾
10	do	52¾	100	do	45¾
100	do.	52¾	5	do	49¾
52	do.	52½	100	do	45 44

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10	A. M.	146	11·56	A. M.	145⅞
10·16	"	146⅛	12·00	P. M.	145⅞
10·25	"	146⅛	12 02	"	145⅞
10·34	"	146	12·06	"	146
10·36	"	146⅛	12 09	"	145⅞
10·40	"	146⅛	12·15	"	145⅞
10·50	"	146	12·25	"	145⅞
11.05	"	146⅛	12 26	"	145⅞
11.15	"	147⅛	12·30	"	145⅞
11.45	"	146⅛			

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109⅛@109¼; 3 days, 109¼@109⅜. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 17½@5f. 15; 3 days, 5f. 15@5f. 12½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115⅛@115½; old 5-20s, 114⅛@114½; new 5-20s, 1864, 110⅜@111; do., 1865, 112⅛@112½; 5-20s, July, 1868, 108⅜@109; do., 1867, 109@109⅛; do., 1868, 109@109½; 10-40s, 109⅛@109½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; October, 1865, 118@118⅛. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 102⅛@102½. Gold, 145⅞@146.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1864, 110⅜@111; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1865, new, 108⅝@109⅛; do., 1867, new, 109@109⅛; do., 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119⅛; do., September, 1865, 118⅛; do. October, 1865, 117⅞. Gold, 146⅛@146⅜. Silver, 137½@139½.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning thus speaks of yesterday's money market:—

"At the last Board Governments were steady on the export bonds, strong on the '68s at 111, and active on the investment bonds at an improvement of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent.; the demand for these bonds was large throughout the day, with heavy transactions both at the Board and on the street, and large lots were taken out of the street by investors.

"Money on call continues in excess of the needs of brokers at 3@4 per cent., with large amounts loaned at the low-st rate Commercial paper, first-class, passed at 6@7 per cent. The needs of the commercial public are on the increase. Bank officers report that the offerings of discount have increased fully fourfold within thirty days, and merchants are preparing themselves for an early resumption of business.

"The earnings of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway for the first week in August were:

1868.....$27,788 | 1867.....$23,400 | Increase.....$38

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the first week in August were:

1867.....$82,810 | 1868.....$82,431 | Decrease.....$379

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for the first week in August were:

1868.....$240,874 27 | .....$190,170 58 | Increase.$50,463 71

"The exports of specie from this port to foreign ports, from January 1 to August 8, have been as follows for a series of years past:—

1868	$62,584,893	1859	$45 901,879
1867	38,674,712	1858	16,216,448
1866	51,977,146	1857	29,147,689
1865	13 974,016	1856	22 403,862
1864	61,531,444	1855	22,842,291
1863	26,373,494	1854	21,590 576
1862	36,138,520	1853	13 418,532
1861	3,261,958	1852	15,896,887
1860	32,372,482		

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

"The gold market, which was weak and feverish before the formal commencement of business this morning, opened at 146⅛ and gradually advanced to 147¾, but from this point there was a rapid decline to 146⅜, and at 3 o'clock the price stood at 146½. Subsequently the previous efforts to express the premium were continued with increased force and the result was a further decline to 145¾@145⅝, and the closing price on the street was 146. The volume of transactions was large, and the 'short' interest was very largely increased—a feature of the market which will materially strengthen the upward reaction following the present depression. Moreover, just as the advance to 150 was too rapid, the decline since has been equally so, and all speculation which contributes to such violent fluctuations is to be deprecated. That gold will rise much higher ultimately hardly admits of a doubt, and on commercial and financial grounds, apart from political agitation, its natural tendency will be upward for some time to come. But this furnishes no argument for running its price up five per cent. in four days. The market has, however, already had a sufficiently substantial reaction from the highest point touched, and to depress it further would only be to invite a correspondingly violent reaction, which would carry gold higher than it was at any time last week. The bears have already so largely overs-old the market that if they were to attempt to 'cover' they could not fail to advance the price rapidly upon themselves; and they therefore stand in a very dangerous position. The same warning that we gave to the bulls when gold was about 136—and we told them they were overdoing the thing—we now give to the bears. They also are overdoing the thing, and will defeat themselves and become in like manner the prey of their adversaries. All extremes in gold speculation are bad and tend to unsettle values and shake public confidence. There was a good borrowing demand for coin, and loans were made at from two to four per cent. for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $97,855,000, the gold balances to $2,206,705, and the currency balances to $3,806,887. The imports of specie at the port from foreign ports last week amounted to $199,000, making a total of $14,418,282 since the 1st of January.

"Money continues abundant at three per cent. on Government securities and four on mixed collaterals, while the demand from the Stock Exchange is limited. Commercial paper is still scarce, and the best grade is quoted at from five to six and a half per cent. according to the length of time it has to run and the preferences of individuals. The plethora of loanable funds exerts no influence in stimulating speculation in railway shares, the tendency of which is downward, under the indisposition of both the street and the outside public to buy.

"The market for Government securities has been strong to-day, while the speculative feeling was more animated than usual of late. The advance in five-twenties to 71⅝ in London enabled the foreign houses to fill orders for bonds on European account, and there was considerable activity in those of 1862 and 1865. The home investment demand is increasing, and the indications favor much higher prices for the latter issues of five-twenties, which are relatively much cheaper than the original issue."

The Chicago *Republican* of Saturday says:—

"Business in financial circles is gradually on the increase, the demand for loans to-day being quite fair. There was also an increased inquiry for money from the interior to move the crops. The supply of funds in the hands of our bankers is ample, and all entitled to loans are readily accommodated at the current rate of interest, 10 per cent. per annum. Eastern exchange was quiet and steady at par between banks, and par buying and 1-10 of 1 per cent. premium selling over the counter."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says:

"Business to-day in financial circles is less active, but without essential change in the general features of the money market. Currency is in good supply, while the demand for loans is only moderate, and the market continues easy at 8@10 per cent. in bank, and 10@12 per cent. in the open market, for prime to good commercial paper. Exchange is less active, the demand and receipts both being light, while rates are steady at par at 50c. premium buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Transactions between bankers occurred at 50c. premium, but most dealers are indifferent purchasers at over par."

New York Stock Quotations, 1 15 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
N. Y. and E. R.	57½	R. R.	108⅛
Phil. and Rea. R.	30⅝	Pacific M. S. Co.	103
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Western U. Tel.	34½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Adams Express Co	52½
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	28½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	81½	Gold	146
Chi. and R. I. R.	111½	Market dull and heavy.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 11.—The Flour market is still quiet, but prices are without quotable change. About 900 bbls. were taken in lots by the home consumers at $7 50@8·25 for superfine; $8 25@9·25 for extras; $9@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is in better request; sales of 150 bbls. at $9·25@9 50 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices are depressed. Sales of red at $2·35@2·45, and new No. 1 Spring at $2·20. Rye is worth $1·80 per bushel, for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of yellow at $1 28@1·30, and Western mixed at $1·25@1·26. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 92c., and new Delaware at $1.

Bark is in steady demand, with sales of 20 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8@9 per 64 pounds; Timothy is in active request, and 1000 bushels sold at $2 75@3. Flaxseed is worth $2·50.

Whisky is looking up; sales of corn in bond at 70 cents; and 75 barrels duty paid, at $1·40.

—Long Branch is working up more scandal.

—The Salt Lake saints are in rapture over Methua Scheller.

—Santa Anna is prosecuting a libel suit. He cannot be idle.

—Havana tries to believe the cholera has left the city.

—Victor Hugo is said to write with a soft lead pencil, and dreadful soft writing he makes sometimes.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....75 | 11 A. M.....83 | 3 P. M.....86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Salem, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr I. W. Hine, Lane, Hartford, do.
Schr Henry Hobart, Manson, Providence, do.
Schr Warrington, Lord, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Margie, McFadden, Boston

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The South as a Place for Northern Capital.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The terms on which Northern men may be permitted to live and invest their capital in the South, are pretty well set forth by the Memphis *Avalanche* of July 26. The occasion was the following letter addressed to the editor, from a prominent citizen, a Republican:—

Colonel M. C. Galloway:—My Dear Sir:—A highly respectable, honorable, and wealthy firm in one of the largest Eastern cities, having heard of the four hundred vacant stores here, and seen published in their papers as indorsed the resolutions which I had the honor to introduce before our Chamber of Commerce a short time since, thinking that the future material prospects of this section warrant the success of another wholesale shoe house in this city, write to ask if I think such a concern from New England "would do well."

Believing the editorials of the *Avalanche* to be the most faithful expressions of the dominant political sentiment of this section, and wishing to give to said firm some reliable and authoritative assurances of the spirit with which "radical" mercantile capital will in future be received in Memphis, please allow me to respectfully ask from you the publication of this inquiry, with such editorial suggestions as you may think proper, in order that I may send them a copy to aid them in arriving at an intelligent decision in regard to the proposed enterprise. Very respectfully, etc.,

WM. R. MOORE, No. 209 Main street.

Memphis, July 24, 1868.

To this the editor replies at much length. To begin with, he announces himself as in a particularly amiable mood that morning, at the prospect of the early destruction of radicalism, and, therefore, as inclined to be magnanimous, and, as he says, "to treat the writer with more courtesy than has been our wont, and while we explain the questions he propounds to us directly, furnish some explanation why we have been out of all patience with him." He then proceeds first to discourse upon the enormity of the sins of Mr. Moore, who, being a native, had turned renegade to the South, and had not only been an original Union man—which the editor implies he might forgive, with repentance—but had united himself with the Republican party, which the editor proceeds to accuse of crimes which makes men outlaws, and justify society in taking the higher law into its hands, and putting them summarily out of existence.

Having thus marked Mr. Moore as a traitor to the South and an outlaw, to be dealt with in the good Seymour-and-Blair time coming, and plainly intimated to him that he had better be considering whether he ought himself to be allowed to live in the South, rather than concerning himself in the question whether it would be safe for Northern men to bring their capital there, the editor mildly draws the conditions upon which Northern men may be tolerated, as follows:—

If a radical capitalist desires to establish here an extensive concern, he will meet with not only no opposition, but will be welcomed, provided he will pursue his avocation without fraternizing with those who seek to continue the disfranchisement of those who accepted the situation when the South surrendered its arms, a part of which was the confident expectation of being restored to all their civil rights in the Union. But if the object be to swell the ranks, and add to the influence of those who have been denounced as scalawags and carpet-baggers, and are striving for official position through the most corrupt means, and by the instrument of secret leagues, and the co-operation of a deluded, ignorant race, such capitalist would find himself regarded with jealousy and suspicion, and unless he could content himself with limited associations of questionable character, would be far from agreeably situated in his social position. Our people are tired of their years of probation, during which they have seen things growing from bad to worse, while patiently enduring the humiliating situation of witnessing their 'inalienable rights' wrested from them, and bestowed upon the negro, who, without home or domiciliary residence to regulate suffrage, exercises privileges denied to those who are natives of the soil, educated in the science of government, and the owners of estate, save those of which they have been robbed by tax-titles. Mr. Moore, himself being a merchant, and member of the Chamber of Commerce, in whose action he participates, can explain to his New England correspondent that a radical merchant may find a safe investment here. Should the dominant party who seem willing to sustain Congress in its usurpations prove successful, and proscription and disfranchisement continue to be pressed, it is but natural to infer that no good feeling will be engendered between those who are deprived of their rights and such as uphold such deprivation. To retaliate is natural to the disposition of mankind, and our people will submit to inconvenience, will prefer an inferior article, or pay a higher price, rather than sustain those who seem intent and determined on degrading them below the negro; countenance the falsehoods and slanders that are wantonly invented for political effect, and support in official position men without character, narrow-minded devoid of principle, and destitute of the common sympathies of humanity, and whose whole stock in trade is consummate impudence, brazen effrontery, and thorough social and political equality with the race suddenly transformed from slaves into enlighted suffragans.

We commend to the people of the North—to the white people—this statement of the terms upon which they may be permitted to live in the South. They may come, provided they will renounce all affiliation with the Republican party; and this means all fidelity to the National Government. Otherwise they will be considered guilty of all these charges and epithets which are meant to make them social outcasts, to deprive them of the protection of law, and to excite against them an ignorant and truculent mob. Unless he disowns all fraternity with the Republican party of the North, and becomes an abject supporter of a Rebel class who will never recognize in him anything but their political serf, the Northern emigrant will be spotted as a subject for vengeance in the good time coming, and for plunder and maltreatment in any of the riotous outbreaks which are frequent social exercises in the South.

Not that it is a crime to be politically associated with negroes; for the Democratic party are making the most energetic exertions to get the negro vote; but it is that the master class claim the votes of the blacks as their property, just as they before claimed their bodies and souls, men, women and children. If the negroes vote with the Republicans the Rebel class think they are robbed of their property. And because the blacks, knowing their own interest, vote generally with the Republicans and the Northern people, the Rebel class feel toward the Republicans the same ferocity that they used to against Abolitionists. Thus the Democratic party may have the negro vote without attaint; but woe to the white Republicans, immigrant or native, who have negroes voting with them! No criminal accusations are bad enough for them; no vengeance is too cruel.

These are the terms upon which the old ruling white class want to reconstruct the South. These are the terms the Northern Democratic party are striving to establish by the election of Seymour and Blair. Their platform declares that the State Governments which now give protection to loyal men are null and void, and their candidate for Vice-President has announced the programme to carry it out. But this does not make a free country. No one who has manhood will be content until he can go anywhere throughout the nation, and carry with him his political liberty and his rights of citizenship. The Democratic leaders, who would in a moment reduce this country to a despotism if they could be the despots, would like to restore the Rebellion to such power in the South that none but a Democrat could live there. But are the mass of the Democrats desirous to destroy political liberty because they may not desire to use the liberty to differ with their party?

Human nature is so constituted that generally the taking away of rights excites a desire to use them, where before there was indifference. If a Democrat has the soul of a man, he will not be content to be a Democrat under coercion. He will be inclined to assert his right to be anything else if he shall so choose. If we had a majority who were willing to be excluded from one-half of the country, except upon condition that they shall give up their political rights, we should be unfit for any government that could be called free or republican. We have a party that is trying to reduce this country to just that condition; that regards this right of proscription as a Southern right, and that would reduce the Northern people to this vassalage to the South.

Our readers can see by this very good testimony of the *Avalanche*, whether they had better take their capital into the South, or make their home there; and they can see also how essential to the tranquility of the South is the election of Grant and Colfax. That is peace, and all the restoration that will come from security to life and property. The other gives us no promise of peace, but, instead, a threat of war.

Progress of Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The present Legislature of Alabama was chosen entirely by Radicals—the Rebels or Conservatives refusing to vote. They were not content with this refusal, but insisted that none should vote whom they could not control. They threatened to black-list every white, and deprive of employment every black who should vote to ratify the "Radical Constitution"—and they were generally as bad as their word. We have seen black-lists printed and circulated by them of all the whites in Mobile who so voted; and we have the testimony of an eye-witness who saw forty colored men discharged from one cotton-press directly on their return from voting. They chose to suffer hunger and cold that their children might be truly free.

The Rebels hoped, by thus refusing in concert to vote, and subjecting all who *did* vote to social ostracism and want, to defeat the Constitution; as Congress required that half the registered voters should exercise their right of suffrage to give validity to the new Constitution. The proofs being laid before the two Houses, they decided that the seventy-odd thousand votes to ratify, were sufficient; and they restored and admitted the State on the strength of that vote. Thus, it happens that the Legislature is radical, almost, if not quite unanimously.

The conservatives pretended, throughout the canvass, to execrate the Constitution mainly because it followed the precedent set by Congress in disfranchising those who were prominent in the late Rebellion. But for that, they intimated, they might have endured the remainder of the instrument.

The Legislature, after due consideration, has passed an act removing all disfranchisements for rebellion. There was but one negative vote in the Senate, and but 13 against 73 in the House. Henceforth, there is no disfranchised class in Alabama—no person disfranchised unless for some non-political felony. The chief Democratic clamor against "carpet-bag" and "nigger" rule in Alabama is therefore silenced. All her people are equal in right and law. The fourteenth amendment excludes the leading Rebels from certain Federal offices; but reserves to Congress the right to remove this disability. No one can doubt that Congress will respect the action of the Legislature in the premises and remove every vestige of disability, provided the Rebels do not seek to disfranchise the blacks. In short, the Republicans of Alabama propose a full and final peace on the basis of universal amnesty—impartial suffrage. And they do not wait to bargain or exact equivalents—they hew square up to the line, leaving their adversaries free to follow or not follow their lead. It will yet be realized that their action was no less wise than bold and generous.

Alabama had in 1860 (by census) 520,164 white to 435,132 colored inhabitants. Though the whites lost most by the war, she cannot now have less than 500,000 whites to (at most) 450,000 blacks. She registered, last year, 74,450 white to 90,340 black voters. But aside from those disfranchised by act of Congress, there were many whites who declined or neglected to register, or take any voluntary part in what they stigmatized as "nigger reconstruction." Now that all are enfranchised, there cannot be less than five thousand and may be as many as ten thousand majority of white voters. How, then, can the cry of "negro supremacy" be raised with effect in her case?

The Legislature of Georgia has nearly, if not quite, perfected an enfranchising act, substantially like that of Alabama. There is no doubt of its passage, though the Rebel-chiefs are doing their worst to protract that disfranchisement which gives them distinction and consequence. Their violence, their social proscription, their vaunts that they still cherish the principles which made them Rebels, are calculated, and probably intended, to have this effect.

No matter: let the Republicans everywhere be boldly generous in abolishing all disfranchisements. We are confident that every Southern Legislature—we mean every radical Legislature, not those of Kentucky and Maryland—will gladly unite in making peace forever on the basis of universal amnesty—impartial suffrage.

Why should not the action of the Alabama Legislature command some recognition at the hands of the Northern conservative press? How does it strike Frank Blair?

The President and the Troubles in the South.

From the N. Y. Times.

We trust that the Associated Press despatch correctly indicates the purpose of the President in regard to the application of the Louisiana Executive. The Government will not err in considering the situation "one of delicacy, and requiring great discretion," and it will acquit itself creditably if it "use its powers and perform its duties under the Constitution and the laws to repress disorder with promptness and vigor." The requirements will not be met, however, if—as another correspondent states—the matter be referred to the Secretary of War with instructions to issue a general circular for the information and guidance of the Southern Governors. A circular will do no harm, perhaps, but a grave responsibility will be incurred if some more potent action be not at once taken in the case of Louisiana.

The subject is invested with peculiar importance in consequence of the significance attached by the Southern opposition to recent declarations of the President. The form of his references to the new Legislatures and officials, and the broad ground he has assumed against their legality and validity, coupled with his endorsements of the claims of functionaries set aside by Congress, more than excuse the conjectures of the Southern extremists. They are justified by Mr. Johnson's own language in contending that the new Governments cannot look for help at his hands. If the inference does him injustice he has only himself to thank for it. The construction put by the South on what he wrote is the construction of which it is obviously susceptible. It is, therefore, important to know whether Mr. Johnson is prepared to act on Frank Blair's conception of Executive duty, or whether Mr. Evarts' presence in the Cabinet has led to the adoption of wiser counsels.

The President has now an opportunity of vindicating his good faith, and at the same time counteracting a portion of the mischief wrought by himself on Southern opinion. His treatment of the Louisiana application will do much good one way or another. It will repress the rising tendency of lawlessness and violence, or will add to its audacity and force.

The popular presumption among the more violent opponents of reconstruction is, that the President is with them heartily. Their plans are formed on this hypothesis. They calculate on the impunity which arises from Executive favor. Their estimate of the weakness of the newly-organized Governments is based on the belief that, on the occurrence of disorder, they will be left to their own resources, unaided by the National Government. These views have undoubtedly contributed greatly to the confidence which the assailants of Congress now profess. They render intelligible the otherwise inexplicable boldness which has marked the outbursts of the Rebel spirits since the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

The course of the President now will determine his relation to the extremists, and the measure of favor with which he regards their movements. If, on any pretext, he withhold the assistance solicited, or if he parley instead of acting, or send forth circulars instead of ordering the concentration of soldiers, the Rebels will count him on their side, and push forward their schemes more energetically than ever.

On the contrary, if Mr. Johnson, subordinating spite to duty, act promptly and effectually in the manner suggested by the Governor of Louisiana, disloyal combinations will be checked, and an assurance given that the work of Congress will be upheld against all violence by the National Government.

Reconstruction and its Agents.

From the N. Y. World.

Men who came eminent out of the war emerge stained and disgraced from the task of enforcing the acts of Congress since the war in relation to the Southern States. A contemplation of the list will show that a majority of the district commanders have sullied the good name which commended them to a large portion of the American people. During the progress of the business of reconstruction there have been the following commanders:—

First District	John M. Schofield, George N. Stoneman.
Second District	Daniel E. Sickles, E. R. S. Canby.
Third District	John Pope, George G. Meade.
Fourth District	E. O. C. Ord, Irwin McDowell.
Fifth District	A. C. Gillem, P. H. Sheridan, W. S. Hancock, A. J. Mower, Robert C. Buchanan.

Of these men every one won distinction in the war except Sickles, Pope, and possibly McDowell. Of the whole list every one has acted discreditably and tyranically except Generals Buchanan, Gillem, Schofield, Hancock, and Stoneman. Thirteen in all, eight of the District Commanders have brought themselves and the service into disrepute, and have tarnished in peace the lustre they achieved in war. To specify all the acts which each of the fallen ones did, and which brand them, would take too much space. The principal offenses, however, are as follows:—Sickles and Canby have suppressed courts, suppressed papers, and preferred to appoint the worst men from the most ignorant and criminal class of blacks and whites to offices in North and South Carolina. Pope and Meade have done the same; also have certified to false election returns; and notably the latter has had more innocent men imprisoned and put to the torture on the pretext of having been concerned in a murder of which even a military commission organized to convict could not find them guilty. Ord was guilty of the petty absolutism and infinite meanness of imprisoning editors for presuming to criticise his administrative acts, and he played the personal tyrant to a degree as ridiculous as it was rigorous. McDowell inherited from Ord the same programme, and overturned the whole governmental machinery of a State, not because the incumbents were objectionable, but because a few staff favorites had been promised the places.

Sheridan is the only commander whose mismanagement culminated in blood and expired in insubordination. He wears the radical rebel riots of New Orleans in his crown, and learns now that the bursting of the bubble which his administration was leaves him one of the fussiest and smallest objects that blur the daub of reconstruction. Mower equalled his predecessor in malignity, but could not match him in pretentiousness. He consorted by choice with negroes and adventurers, and prevented a free and fair election in Louisiana.

We will not follow these men into that retirement in which life is not long enough for them to linger until their excesses can either be forgotten or repaired. They have acted their part, strutted their little hour, and they can stand aside.

It is what led to their course, and what that course teaches which ought to claim attention. What led to it proceeded in the first place from the laws, and in the second place from the men. The laws were cruel, crude, and despotic. The men were either political courtesans, like Pope and Sickles; wooden literalists, like Meade, McDowell, and Canby; inflated popinjays, like Ord; or impetuous, insubordinate men, like Sheridan and Mower. Bad as the laws were, they had a humane side which these men were too stupid to see or too hardened to regard. Hence the suffering of the South, and hence the reproach under which these eight generals writhe.

Their career surely teaches that military men are the last in the world to be trusted with the work of civil organization. Their genius is opposed to it. Give them power and the sequel is despotism. Their habits are the other way. Force is their weapon, force their argument, and force their justification. And yet the American people are asked to go under the rule of the same kind of a man as those who have strangled liberty and wrought horror and desolation in ten States.

Mr. Seymour's Letter.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The first paragraph of the voluminous paper bearing the signature of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is his letter of acceptance; the rest is a stump-speech against Congress, and particularly against measures which did not pass that body and propositions which were negatived.

The letter of acceptance is plain and direct. Mr. Seymour no longer declines. He is willing to be a candidate, willing to be placed on the platform, of which the financial part was framed by Pendleton, and the revolutionary part by Wade Hampton. Not a word does he say on the question raised between Sam Cox, Vallandigham, and the New York *World* on the one hand, and Pendleton and the Chicago *Times* on the other hand—the question whether the public debt is to be "paid" in greenbacks or in "something that chinks." But upon the Blair-Hampton proposal to institute a new civil war, he *seems* to express an opinion, not, however, in his letter of acceptance, but in his stump-speech, where he says:—

"The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but would serve to check these extreme measures, which have been deplored by the best men of both organizations."

How will this please Hampton, Wise, and Vance? How will Blair take it? Does Mr. Seymour mean that he declines to be a dictator, declines to use the army to overthrow lawfully established governments, when he says that even a Democratic House and President would not possess "the power to make sudden or violent changes, but would serve to check extreme measures?" Does the Copperhead candidate for President plant himself on the basis of accomplished facts, while his associate on the ticket unfolds the standard of revolt? Should Seymour be chosen, will he "check" future measures which are, in his judgment, extreme?—such measures as Blair and Hampton propose—or will he not?

The harangue interposed between Seymour's letter of acceptance and his signature is ingenious in its avoidance of direct statements upon which issue can be joined. He hints that much iniquity is pigeon-holed in Washington, which cannot be brought to light until a Democratic administration shall untie the red-tape of Congress, but he makes no specific charge. He "wants a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn" from the people "during the past eight years;" as if he could not read it in official documents; as if it were a secret that the millions expended during the first half of the period were to put down a rebellion led by his "friends" and present political associates, or that all but the ordinary expenditures of the Government authorized during the last three years were to pay the bills contracted in that contest for the life of the nation! He says that Congress takes "a menacing attitude towards its electors," because it has adjourned until September, with purpose to reassemble in case, and only in case, a session is rendered necessary by fresh usurpations on the part of the President; because, that is to say, the representatives of the loyal people of the country, forwarned by sad experience, deem it necessary to be in a position to defend their constituents, if need be.

Much of Mr. Seymour's philippic is directed against the new members from the Southern States, whom he declares to be the controlling power in Congress. Yet he knows perfectly well that most of them were admitted just before the adjournments, and that no proposition introduced by any one of their number was adopted. He should know, also, that though there may be among them some men of moderate abilities and unhappy temper—as there are even among Northern Democratic members—there are others in every way fitted to take part in legislation.

He is nearer right when he says that "the mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate, and just than they were during the excitement which attended the progress and close of the civil war." Thoughtfulness, temperance, and the spirit of justice are not the qualities which lead to success in warlike operations; energy, decision, promptness of action are required to conduct a campaign, or a government which controls those who conduct campaigns. It may be "temperate" to call murderers "my friends," and "thoughtful" to argue concerning the points of a draft, while the bloody hands of Rebels are at the throat of the nation; but such temperance and such thoughtfulness will never conquer a peace. The Republican party is more "thoughtful, temperate, and just" in time of peace than in time of war, because such qualities are necessary to gain the victories of peace. This admission by Seymour overthrows all the sophisms which usher it in.

Mr. Seymour devotes no little space to the attempt to destroy the effect of General Grant's simple words:—"Let us have peace." He complains that there is no peace at the South; but why not? Because his supporters are not willing to accept the inevitable and use their influence to "check extreme measures." Every sensible man knows that if Seymour's statement were true that the "chiefs of the late Rebellion have submitted to the result of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying, by the force of their example, to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry not only essential to their well-being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our community," there would be peace in the South. Some of the "chiefs," to their honor be it said, are so doing; but many and those the most applauded by the supporters of Seymour are doing all they can to provoke another civil war, and they shout for Blair because he promises it. Let Hampton and the rest sheathe their swords and give guarantees for good behavior, and the loyalists can have peace.

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Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1611 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CASUALTIES.—On Saturday afternoon last as the Philadelphia and Hightstown four P. M. train was leaving Hainesport, a man named John Forman, 84 years of age, jumped from one of the cars to the platform of the depot. In doing so he fell down the steps of the platform of the depot, injuring himself in the side.

Andrew Lynn, aged 35 years, had his shoulder dislocated yesterday, by falling from a ladder at Mr. Baird's new hall, at Frankford. He was removed to his home, at No. 4448 Paul street.

VESSELS WRECKED.—The schooner El Dorado, Captain Gusley, which sailed from this city with coal, for Richmond, foundered during a storm on the night of the 5th instant, about two miles eastward from Smith's Point light ship, in about ten fathoms water. Her crew reached the light ship, from which they were taken on the day following and sent to Baltimore.

A CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Berry Campaign Club of the First Congressional District met last evening at the House of Industry, and organized by the election of Major J. T. Pratt as President, and Colonel William Sickles as commander of the Club then on parade. Several addresses were made, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for Grant, Colfax, and the nominees of the party.

CO-OPERATION.—The monthly meeting of the Shoemakers' Co-operative Association was held last night, at the Washington Hose House, Ninth street, above Filbert, and after the transaction of the usual routine of business, a resolution was adopted changing the night of meeting from the second Monday of each month to the first Tuesday.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATION.—Mr. Francis Logo has been nominated as a candidate for Representative by the Union Republican Convention of the Ninth Representative District. Mr. Charles Conger presided at the Convention, and Mr. G. F. Berkeley acted as Secretary. The action of the Convention was unanimous.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—James J. Brooks has been appointed examiner of distilleries in the Eastern Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and detective officer in the revenue service for the same. Mr. Brooks was among the most active of the revenue inspectors under the old law.

DROWNED.—The Coroner was sent for last evening to hold an inquest on the body of Peter Simons, aged eight years, who was drowned near Poplar street wharf. The child's parent's resided at No. 954 St. John street.

MILITARY PARADE.—Baxter's Fire Zouaves made a street parade yesterday afternoon. They turned out largely, and presented a very handsome appearance.

BURNED.—Thomas Loughlin, residing at Frankford road and Otis street, was slightly burned yesterday by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

POLITICAL.

—The Dayton *Ledger* declares that Lewis D. Campbell will support Seymour, and is not at all disgusted with the action of the New York Convention, as has been represented.

A correspondent of the Jefferson (Texas) *Ku-Klux* (Blair and Seymour) writes:—"The nigger and the white man are not likely to agree, unless the nigger yields to the white man's views, which he can do, or die. He has not the intellect, and the white men, who outnumber him five to one, will never, no! never, consent to be his bondman or inferior in any sense. On this the Ku-Klux is all level. No nigger in the Ku-Klux."

—Hon. Beverly A. Davis is urged as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Virginia Fourth District, Judge George H. Gilmer having declined because the negro men are largely in the majority.

—It is stated in Indianapolis that General Lee will spend this month at French Lick Springs, Orange county, as the guest of Dr. William Bowles, the leader of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana.

—General E. Kirby Smith intends next month to open a military academy at New Castle, Ky. He will be assisted by "a corps of professors whose qualifications are of the highest order." The object undoubtedly is to prepare candidates for participation in Frank Blair's foreshadowed revolution.

—The Oneida (N. Y.) *Dispatch* says:—"A Democratic exchange before us says:—'The public acts of Horatio Seymour are as pure as heaven.' If the writer alludes to that portion of heaven which incited the first rebellion, there is no doubt of it."

—In 1860 Dan Voorhees called Blair the "prince of blackguards." Blair responded that Voorhees was a "hell-hound." The "prince of blackguards" and the "hell-hound" are now cuddling under the same dirty bed-clothes.

—The Detroit *Advertiser* says:—"The original carpet-baggers were the Democratic patriots, who with a small roll of clothing under their arms, ran away to Canada to escape the draft."

—Vallandigham declares in his paper, the Dayton *Ledger*, that the announcement of himself as a Congressional candidate is entirely "without authority."

—The Richmond *Examiner* heads an editorial rejoinder to some Republican papers, "A Reply to the Whole Pack."

—The Democrats say that the reconstructed governments cannot be sustained except by the bayonet. To whose discredit is this? The law of self-defense does not justify any more force than the character of the attack renders absolutely necessary.

—The Springfield *Republican* says:—"The Copperhead sheet at Montpelier, the only one in the State, comes out with a caricature of Sumner embracing the first negro Congressman who arrives at Washington. It is a comfort to know that there will be a score of negroes sent to Congress before a Democrat goes from Vermont."

—It is said that Edward A. Pollard has been engaged by the Democrats to write the history of their "Lost Cause," next November.

—The friends of Andrew Johnson are pressing his name for Governor of Tennessee. The State election there does not take place for a year.

—Representative Poland will soon take the stump in Vermont for Grant and Colfax.

—The ex-Rebel Admiral Franklin Buchanan, of Talbot county, Md., who commanded the Rebel ram Merrimac in the engagement with the Monitor, has been elected President of the Maryland Agricultural College by the trustees of the institution.

—Robert Douglass, eldest son of Frederick Douglass, and now the private secretary of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, is spoken of as a young gentlemen of distinguished ability, and an ardent Republican.

—Pendleton is to make five or six speeches in Illinois. An increase of the Republican majority in that State may be looked for as a consequence.

Influence of Marriage on Longevity.

The *Journal des Connaissances Medicales* publishes some statistics, lately communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh by Dr. Stark, on the effects of marriage on longevity. It appears that between the ages of 20 and 25, the number of deaths among bachelors is double of those that occur among married men. This inequality of mortality diminishes during the subsequent ages, but the advantage always remains on the side of the votaries of Hymen. Thus, from the age of 20 to the termination of life, the average attained by married men is 59½ years, while that of bachelors is only 46. In other words, after the age of 20, the former are likely to live 19½ years longer than the latter. After the age of 25, the average life of married men is somewhat more than 60, while it is not quite 48 for bachelors. This curious fact shows that the chances of life vary with every age, and that the mere fact of our having attained a certain period is a sort of earnest of sufficient vital powers to carry us to a later age.

"About one-half of a bachelor tribe die before thirty, while on the contrary the immense majority of married men live to between 60 and 80. Regarding females, the difference in the duration of life between married and unmarried women is not so great as among the other sex, nevertheless, it is still considerably in favor of the former. In wedlock, it is true, females are more subject to premature death than otherwise during three quinquennial periods, viz., from 15 to 20, from 20 to 25, and from 25 to 30; but they find ample compensation between the ages of 30 and 40, when spinsters in their turn die in much greater numbers. The latter get ahead again between the ages of 40 and 50; but beyond that period the advantage constantly remains with married women."

Praying for a Verdict.

In a recent important trial in Boston the case had been argued and given to the jury, but after long deliberation those honest men were not able, upon their oaths, to agree upon a verdict. The law and the evidence plainly demanded conviction, and a majority so decided, but a minority long held out for acquittal, and after many hours of deliberation and argument the disagreement seemed as pronounced and radical as at first. But it so happened that the foreman of the jury was a pious minister from a country town, and at this juncture, after arguments and appeals had been exhausted, he astonished his associates with the well-known pulpit formula, "Let us pray." And pray he did, long and fervently, that the jury might agree and that their decision might be in accordance with right and justice. The effect was magical. A unanimous verdict for conviction was soon agreed upon, and the praying foreman delivered it to the Court.—*Springfield Republican.*

Bohemian Life In and Out of Society.

A "Piccadilly Paper" in *London Society* says of the Bohemian inside and outside of English society:—

"As a Peripatetic, I myself am somewhat interested in the Bohemian. I am, therefore, desirous that the obscurity about the phrase should be cleared up. There is no very favorable meaning about it, but there is a less unfavorable and a more unfavorable meaning. Neither does a 'Bohemian' always denote a wanderer. You have Bohemians stationary as well as Bohemians peripatetic. You see a gorgeous carriage and pair sweeping through the country. The servants and liveries are perfection; so are the trim hedges, the well-kept parks, the noble conservatories. The wines are of the best, and that house is perhaps the only one in that division of the county where a man cook is kept. And yet no one goes to that house.

"The most ambitious squireen of an old country family will hardly be seen there. The reason is, that there is a very ugly character attached to the house. It was the dower-house of a noble lady, but she ran away with her footman, and she and the footman are residing there in guilty splendor. Or the ugliest of all ugly divorce cases is connected with the master or mistress of that stately hall. All the splendor they possess cannot disguise that hostile public opinion which is indicated by the public conspiracy to ignore them. They would set before us the most gorgeous dinner we ever beheld, my friendly reader, if only we would condescend to partake of it. Theirs is a Bohemian life, on its most unfortunate and disastrous side.

"There is also such a thing as a Bohemian crowd as well as a Bohemian solitude. I do not mean houses where, after a certain hour, there are luxurious suppers, and the cards and the dice—probably loaded dice—are produced. There are such houses, I believe. 'I know nothing about them myself,' knowingly interrupts my friend, Captain de Spurs, 'but I know a man who has got a cousin whose brother says he has been to such.' 'Never mind, de Spurs,' I rejoin. I will discuss a more modified Bohemianism than that. We went to that evening party in Stucconia, the other night. It was very good of you to take me there, for I had never heard of the people before, and being in the neighborhood next day, I tried to 'spot' it again, but was utterly unable. But my instinct taught me it was a Bohemian house. There was something, too *decolleté* about the whole of it—too much rouge and stare and slang and falsity. I am used to some very queer things now. In the best society the great lady will wear the tinsel of the Palais Royal as well as the old family jewels; and I cannot be astonished by any audacity of phrase which 'the girl of the period' may employ. Still I knew the difference between a true London house and a Bohemian mansion. There were too many foreign titles at the last, and of the only two English noblemen present, one had no fortune and the other had no character. I was not surprised to hear that there was something wrong about the opulent owner of the house, and that he was the man that great Stock Exchange scandal was all about.

"But your Bohemian is generally a rover, and does not often inhabit a mansion of his own. He cannot confine himself to a single spot. He is impatient of restraint. He cannot keep money in his pocket. He cannot keep up his balance at his banker's. He chafes against everything in the shape of a tie. One of them told me that his mind became utterly paralyzed when anything presented itself to him in the shape of a duty. Another man refused a very handsome appointment because he would have nothing to do with anything that looked like a moral obligation. I was going along a great London street one day, and I was told that a celebrated author, of Bohemian propensities, was in a state of honorable captivity at an oyster shop. It appeared that he had plentifully partaken of oysters, mitigated by appropriate beverages, and was in such a state that the people of the shop thought it would be an act of common humanity to make him take a bed there. The notion pleased the illustrious Bohemian, who remained in bed, eating bread and butter and oysters, for several days, and 'washing them down,' until some friends, to whom his services were essential, settled the score and carried him off by force of arm and violence, against his will. He certainly was a regular Bohemian.

"The artist and the literary man form the most favorable specimens of Bohemians. And so long as they have no domestic ties, and they may allege, with some show of reason, that their professional avocations call them away, there is nothing to be said against their Bohemianism. Both of them urge that it is their business to study nature and human nature. The artist declares that it is an absolute necessity that he should study at Munich or Rome; and he will wander into every region where he may 'realize' nature and obtain pictorial effects. The literary man does much of the same thing; but, as a rule, his heart beats true to London, which he recognizes as the world's centre. He may be captivated by the gay society of foreign capitals; he may wander amid the remote seclusion of mountain and forest; but he owns in his heart of hearts that there is only one Piccadilly after all. Other men there are who, without an excuse, or the affectation of an excuse, feel upon them the Bohemian restlessness of travel—

> "'I am become a name
> For always roaming with a hungry heart;
> For all experience is an arch where through
> Gleams the untravelled future.'

"The worst that can be said against them is that these are avowed absentees, and do not spend their money where they get it. I called upon one of these men some time ago. 'Is Mr. Jones at home?' I inquired of the flunkey who answered my ring at the door-bell of Jones' town house. 'No, sir,' answered Jeames, rubbing his hands and grinning. 'Mr. Jones is not at home just now, sir; if you please, sir, Mr. Jones has gone to China.' The flunkey spoke just as if Jones had gone into the next street, or had gone into Essex. I thought of that Bohemian Jones, who had gone off to China, just as weaker men go off to Baden-Baden. Then there is my illustrious friend, Lady ——, who has a royal touch of Bohemianism. When she travels she travels for something. The flunkey will tell you that she has gone to Bombay, or to California, or to Terra del Fuego. And so it is.

"The popular notion of a Bohemian is too narrow and limited a notion. It is the man who 'loafs about aimlessly;' who has no stake in the country; who is uncertain in his income, and still more uncertain in his payments; who only lives on the outskirts of society; who never goes to a solid dinner party, and never gives one; who, according to an act of Parliament, is a mere vagabond, as he does not work, and has no visible means of getting a living. Well, doubtless there is a flavor of Bohemianism about all that. But the true notion of a Bohemian is one on whose presence you can never surely count at any time, and who wanders on the face of the earth without any permanent settled abode. It is perfectly conceivable that this is the case for no very creditable reasons. And in every case society looks upon this as something abnormal, unsatisfactory, and unconstitutional; and society is in the right; for if everybody acted after this fashion, there would be no society at all."

—Certain success is predicted for the Canadian Railway loan which is now on the London market.

—Why Charles Mackay was at the Longfellow dinner in London puzzles one who respects the fitness of things.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 08	MOON RISES	11 23
SUN SETS	7 04	HIGH WATER	7 20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	July 26
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 30
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	July 31
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	July 31
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Aug. 1
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1

FOR EUROPE.

C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 11
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Aug. 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 16
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 20
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 20

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Philanthropist, Warren, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr Billow, Gross, Boston.

Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Havre de Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr S. A. Read, Arnold, from Portland, with stone to Struthers & Son.

Schr Controller, Evans, 5 days from Accomac, Va., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr Wm. Townsend, McNiel, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Sarah Warren, Grace, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Billow, Gross, from Rockland, with stone to captain.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, from Boston.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, from Salem.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer P. C. Biddle, Morris, 21 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Cordelia, King, from Liverpool 24th June for Philadelphia, was spoken 6th inst. lat 41 48, long 64 30.

Ship Pawnee, Anker, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 25th ult.

Ship Expounder, Whitmore, from Liverpool, which was ashore at Wellfleet, Cape Cod, was got off yesterday and towed to Boston. She does not leak and has received but little injury.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 9th inst.

Steamship Propontis, Higginson, at Liverpool 28th ult., from New York.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque Lakemba, Rood, hence for Bremen, sailed from Portsmouth 27th ult.

Barque Sheffield, Taylor, hence via New York for Calais, was spoken 27th June, lat. 32 N., long 40 W.

Barque J. L. Thiermann, Nordenholdt, from Bremen for New York, was spoken 20th ult. lat. 43 36, lon. 45 15.

Barque Nashawak, Blaine, cleared at Portland 7th inst. for Buenos Ayres- not for Philadelphia.

Barque Seevogel, Laughenrichs, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 16th ult. for Venice.

Barque Terpsichore, Pedersen, hence for Cronstadt, in the Sound, Elsinore, 23d ult.

Brig Lilla, Day, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Schrs Susan McDevitt, and Reading RR. No —, hence at New London 8th inst.

Schrs A. S. Massey, Blizzard, and Wm. John Street, hence, at Washington, D. C., 8th inst.

Schr Daniel Holmes, Hayward, hence, at Alexandria 6th inst.

Schr Wm. Donnelly, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 7th inst.

Schr Elizabeth, Horner, hence, at Pawtucket 8th instant.

Schr Pecora, hence at Alexandria yesterday.

Schr Nellie Potter, Somers, hence, at Danvers 5d instant.

Schr Abbot Devereux, Rich, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, passed Gibraltar 16th ult.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, hence for Charleston which put into Norfolk in distress, resumed her voyage 6th inst., having repaired.

Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, hence for New Bedford, at New York 8th inst.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.

Schrs Honest Abe, Conary, hence for Boston, and C. Smith, Barrett hence for Lynn, at New York 9th inst.

Schr Ann Rambo hence, at Richmond 8th inst.

Schrs Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson; Chas. P. Stickney, Mathis; J. P. Oake, Lindicum; and W. P. Phillips, Somers, cleared at Boston 8th inst., for Georgetown, S. C.

Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, hence, at Danvers 20th ult.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Colfax, cleared at Boston 8th inst. for Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The Harding's Ledge Bellboat will be taken from her station for a few days on or about the 12th inst., for necessary repairs. Her place will be supplied by a 2d class Nun Buoy painted black.

Boston, August 8, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORner Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, August 11, 1868, J. E. McDONOUGH'S BLACK CROOK. And triumphant success of the GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE. THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY. MAD'LLES MORLACCHI, DIANI, LEAH, WINDEL, ALEXANDRENA, ALBERTINE, BARRETTA, AND PANZERA. THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CAN-CAN, Introduced and arranged by M'LLE MORLACCHI. GRAND TABLEAUX AND STARTLING EFFECTS, AND THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE,—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Song, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HORTICULTURAL HALL. ENGELKE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. EVERY SATURDAY, From 4 to 6 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents. Six for $1. Forty for $5. [8 6 tuths3

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET AND NO. 510 RACE STREET. [810 mw

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 77

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET, 8 PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS,

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET, 8 13 GIRARD ROW.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY, 28th Day of July, 1868, at Philadelphia.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LORENZO FAIRBANKS, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

THOMAS W. PRICE, No. 806 MINOR Street. To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. [7 28 tuss8*

ESTATE OF JOHN K. BRINGHURST, Deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims against said estate present them to ELIZABETH BRINGHURST, Executrix. GEORGE W. GAMBLE, Executor. 7 7 tu 6t* No. 640 FRANKLIN Street.

ESTATE OF ANNA CATHARINE AMOS, Deceased. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the above Estate, all persons indebted thereto will make payment and those having claims present them to JACOB SPIELMAN, Executor. 7 21 tu6t No. 2100 VINE Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, from responsible parties, until 12 M. August 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contracts.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig.-Gen U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster. 8 3 12t

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK, August 5, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 noon of SATURDAY, September 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 23½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by December 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid; when the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid, and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid: provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work; and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained. JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A. 8 6 6t

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC., No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

WIRE GUARDS, FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North SIXTH Street mw 8

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 126 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1002 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH, 8 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,500·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,078·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
26,000	50 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,161,400	ar, Market value. Cost, $1039,679·20.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	35,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·87
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6076·50; estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$103 017·10	
Cash in Drawer	236·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, $2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$100,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,848·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $850,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY, No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. INCORPORATED 3D MONTH, 23, 1865. CAPITAL, $1,000,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or On 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL B. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President. THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1868.

Railway Progress in Pennsylvania.

ONE of the most important new railway enterprises in Pennsylvania, the extension of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad to Cumberland, is now apparently about to be completed. The adverse legislation having been all surmounted, and Baltimore having succeeded in obtaining the funds necessary to construct the road, the entire line is about being placed under contract, and it is supposed that it will be in operation before 1870. The avowed object of this road is to give Baltimore superior connections with a large and important region that has heretofore been in a commercial sense tributary to Philadelphia. The enterprising Baltimoreans are indulging bright anticipations in reference to the influence it will exert in increasing the prosperity of that city. They hope to acquire, by its aid, not only the trade of Pittsburg, and of the region traversed between Pittsburg and Cumberland, but of the trade of the Western States beyond Pittsburg; and they also expect to gain a very large proportion of the commerce based on the petroleum of Pennsylvania. Senator Sherman recently stated in the United States Senate that while the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad controlled the Maryland Legislature and prevented the establishment of any connecting or intersecting lines, in that State, adverse to its interests, it profited by the free railroad laws of other Commonwealths, in extending its Briarean arms in many directions, and although he referred specially to what had been done in Ohio, his remarks applied with equal force to the improvement now progressing in Southwestern Pennsylvania. A feeling of hostility to Philadelphia, which prevails among a portion of the citizens of Pittsburg may have a considerable effect in promoting the ambitious designs of Baltimore. Another lever upon which she relies for success is her newly established line of steamships to Europe, and the zeal and energy she has displayed in starting and supporting this enterprise might be profitably imitated in this city. More could be done to counteract the movements to which we have referred by establishing a splendid new line of steamships between this port and the leading ports of Europe, than by any other measure within the scope of our citizens.

Another important new enterprise in contemplation is the construction of a cheap freight railway, which, by crossing the Alleghenies mountains at the lowest practicable grade, will, in combination with the Philadelphia and Erie railway, and the western portion of the Pennsylvania railway, transport bulky articles between the East and West at rates far lower than those attainable under the present railway system. Engineers are now at work making the necessary surveys, and the time cannot be far distant when this project will be crowned with success. It cannot fail to be of immense utility to Philadelphia. It will go very far to neutralize the advantages which New York now derives from the cheap freights of her Erie canal, and will place within the grasp of our citizens every facility they could desire for converting Philadelphia into one of the greatest marts of the world.

Independent of these leading thoroughfares, it is probable that a road leading south from Buffalo to a point on the Philadelphia and Erie Road will soon be constructed, and there are a number of extensions, branches, and minor railways now in process of construction in various portions of the State. Among these improvements are included the extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad northward to the New York State line, various branches of the North Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroad, the Reading and Wilmington Railroad, the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, a railroad through Snyder county, called the Middle Creek road, and several others. The Free Railroad law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, affords great facilities for the construction of numerous local roads, as it obviates all difficulties in obtaining charters, and we may reasonably anticipate that one of the most important results of that law will be a large increase of the number of these local enterprises.

The Southern Electoral Votes.

WE cannot pretend to view with anything like favor the proposition to have the Legislatures of the Southern States choose the Electoral College in these Commonwealths. There is to our mind something exceedingly unsatisfactory, to use the mildest term, in this manner of hearing the voice of the people. We know that the South cannot complain if such a decision was to be reached; that for many years it has been the custom in South Carolina to have the Electors chosen in this manner; yet for all that, it does not conform to our views of a strictly republican government. It naturally removes the election of President so far from the people that it has no parallel except in the Venetian method of extending and contracting by lot the council to choose a Doge. In the first place, the people choose the members of the Legislature, then in turn the members choose the electors, and finally the electors, untrammelled by anything but moral obligations, choose the President of the United States. There are, therefore, no less than two chances for corruption or intimidation. A majority of the people may choose a small majority of the Legislature. The desertion of a few members may elect an entirely opposite Electoral College from that desired by the masses, and the Electoral College may in turn vote for a man whom neither the members of the Legislature nor the people at large desire. In all this there is entirely too much risk. In the choice of electors there is some danger, but that is virtually cancelled by the dread of popular indignation. We therefore deprecate the choice of electors in the Southern States by the Legislatures. It is not sound policy, nor in conformity with the spirit of our Constitution.

It is urged, we know, by those who favor the plan that at a popular election of electors the Rebel element will be combined to so overawe the colored citizens that the votes they cast will not in reality be an exponent of their wishes. We think this is eminently probable, and we see but two ways to avoid it. The one is to place a strong military force in the Southern States, and give safety to the blacks by their presence. If this is feasible we think it would be decidedly the best plan. It would place all on an equal footing, and give the real wishes of the people. If, however, the doctrines of Mr. Johnson prevent such steps being taken, then we favor the total exclusion of all the Southern votes. If there is such a state of sedition and rebellion there that citizens cannot vote freely for fear of their lives, then this state of affairs is sufficient ground for refusing to receive the elections thus held as valid. The presence of brute force, which overawes and terrifies, is sufficient ground in every community for setting aside the election. We think that there are then only two alternatives, for the election of electors by the Legislatures still opens the choice to be influenced by fear, and as soon as a man is in dread of bodily injury, his actions cease to be held deliberate, or indicative of his will. When Congress meets in September we will have seen by experience which of these two plans is best.

"Perfect Love."

THERE is a proverb, doubtless known to but few of our readers, which purporteth that one half the world does not know how the other half lives, and with equal originality it has been remarked that, if we desire any information of what is passing amongst ourselves, we must search for it ahead. That a prophet has no honor at home, is well known, but we had no idea, until we learned it from Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, that we had a body of saints existing in our State. That gentleman has nosed them out, and great is his rejoicing on the occasion, inasmuch as they, being named "Perfect Lovers," he is thus the more readily enabled to have a dig at his rival, Horace Greeley, who was wont to patronize the sect of "Free Lovers." They live, he informs us, at Manheim, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the county lately honored with the residence of the patriotic James Buchanan, and Bennett has taken the trouble to send a special reporter for the purpose of making a searching investigation into all the outs and ins connected with their establishment. According to this representation of what in England is termed "The Fourth Estate," they very meritoriously "put their trust in God," but do not, as the great English leader Cromwell emphatically superadded to these words, "keep their powder dry." They on the contrary—we say it without any irreverence—appear to place undue reliance upon Providence, heedless of the profane maxim among our sea captains, that those who do so must often "eat whin-stone soup." One of the saints met the reporter with the declaration, "I leave the management of all my little matters to the Lord;" and Bennett, we regret to say, upon this becomes abominably irreverent and impious in his remarks, considering that he is an exemplary member of the Church, and was so eminently devout in his early days that he was then designed for the priesthood. He goes on to add that this Perfect Love system seems to be based on the maxim of doing more good to your neighbor than your neighbor can do for himself—that is, if he has no cash, and you chance to have ten dollars in your pocket, you must hand over five of them to him. You must also, it seems, never let your angry passions rise on any occasion or provocation whatever; even if you be bald-headed you must bear the stings of mosquitoes and gnats with Christian fortitude, and "if you break a leg," says the old sinner, "be thankful it was not your neck." Many other apothegms are inculcated, as, for instance, "If your neighbor cheats you out of $1000, give thanks it was not $5000;" or "if your house is burned down, praise God your wife and children were not consumed with it." These are all very praiseworthy maxims, but we beg to inquire why, with the fear of Mrs. J. G. B. before his eyes, Bennett ever ventured to write the lines, "If your wife runs away with your brother in perfect love, shout aloud 'Glory! hallelujah!' for that is, indeed, a piece of good luck which calls for unbounded thanksgiving."

The truth is, fanatics abound in all countries, and these Saints, infinitely better than Mr. Horace Greeley's Free Lovers, are not a whit worse than those still to be found in England, where we frequently find in a religious marriage an advertisement for "a decent maid of all work," or for "a porter who fears the Lord and can carry a hundred weight."

A LITTLE TOO SLOW.—The Legislature of South Carolina has been in session thirty days, and has passed exactly *five* bills, making an average of a bill a week. While favoring deliberate legislation, we fear that this is a little too slow. Our sister ought to learn from us. At Harrisburg, by the rapid process of passing bills by their titles, an average is secured of one bill to every minute and a quarter of time occupied. Somewheres between the movements of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, there must be a happy medium.

Unmasking too Soon.

THERE is a story told of a Highland regiment which lay in ambush for a superior force of British soldiers. A narrow defile was selected, and victory was esteemed certain. So sure were they, that when the British appeared, the enemy sprang up from the ambush before they entered the defile, revealed the plot, and were utterly routed. The story of the Highlanders seems to be repeated in the political world to-day. The Democracy and their Rebel friends, feeling certain of success, have thrown aside all attempts at masking their intentions, and are boldly declaring themselves in favor of a new rebellion. They glory in the task of exposing their infamous designs. They lay them bare with all the pride of a traitorous heart, and let us see them in all their hideousness. The attitude of the entire Democracy is not to be mistaken. Howell Cobb, a revered leader, proclaims a condensed edition of the platform. In a recent speech he says:—

"The grinning skeletons which have been set up in our midst as legislators shall be ousted by Frank Blair, whom our party has expressly appointed for that purpose. * * * * Come, one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust, give it again to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God of battles and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty. * * * * The doors are wide open—wide enough, broad enough to receive every white man in Georgia, unless you should discover him coming to you creeping and crawling under the Chicago Platform. Upon them there should be no mercy. They have dishonored themselves and sought to dishonor you. Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society."

To make yet more sure the avowed intention, we quote the sentiments of a leading Democrat in Arkansas, as well as Georgia. Albert Pike says:—

"Young men, it is for you to bring back these golden days. The South is our land; the North is a foreign and hostile realm. Stand at the altar of your country. Swear eternal hatred of its oppressors. Swear that the day shall come, if these oppressors shall continue, when the Susquehanna and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, as they are now rivers of blood, between your native land and that of the Northern Huns, which no man shall attempt to cross, and live."

Let the people of the North ponder on these things, and think of the fearful return of war which will follow the election of the friends of these Rebels. It requires no Republican arguments to convince the North of its duty.

IN GEORGIA, the State Senate had a colored member whom they desired to get rid of. They talked about it for two weeks, tried him for two days, and then he resigned. They now intend to devote another week to settling the question whether he could resign. Southern legislators are getting too deep into ethics to be of much practical value to their States.

THE TRADE OF CUBA is set forth in the following figures:—

Sugar—Receipts in Havana and Matanzas, from January 1 to June 30, 1868, in round figures, were 1,510,000 boxes and 98,000 hhds; while the average receipts during the past five years do not exceed 1 315 000 boxes and 75,000 hhds. The stock on the 30th of June last was 483,000 boxes and 11,000 hhds; while the average stock during the past five years was 459,000 boxes and 9,600 hhds.

The exports for the whole island during the same period compare as follows:—1,090,500 boxes, against 950 000 last year, and 436,000 hhds, against 344,000 last year.

Molasses.—Receipts in Havana and Matanzas, from January 1 to June 30, 1868, in round numbers, 129 000 hhds., the average during the past five years being only 103,000 hhds. The stock on the 30th June last was 3800 hhds.; the average of the five years was 7200 hhds. The exports from the whole island during the first six months stand thus:—337,000 hhds., against 249,000 hhds. last year.

The exports to the United States from the port of Havana alone, January 1 to June 30, 1868, compare as follows:—266,000 boxes and 18,000 hhds. sugar, against 189,000 boxes and 15,500 hhds. last year; 17,280 hhds. molasses, against 15,950 hhds. in 1867; 48,501 million cigars, against 17,650 million last year; 21,802 quintals tobacco, against 15,540 quintals in 1867. A good deal of the tobacco and cigars went in transit for California, Canada, Mexico, Europe, and elsewhere. The invoice value of the goods for which United States Consular certificates were taken, from January 1 to June 30, footed up about $7,200,000, in round figures.

THE BEAUTIES of the English Parliamentary system are displayed to advantage by a specimen of election statistics which has just been brought to light. The town of Cardiff has hitherto returned a liberal member. The Marquis of Bute owns a great deal of property in that neighborhood, and has always employed his influence in favor of his cousin, Colonel Stuart, but now he has changed his mind and has ordered his people to elect Mr. Giffard, a tory. The Marquis is a mere boy, at school in Oxford, but his will is law in regard to the Cardiff member of Parliament, and, accordingly, a great fuss is being raised about the matter in the liberal organs. What are all the corruptions of American politics compared to this system, by which a boy can determine who is to be the representative of thousands of voters?

"PEACEFUL INDUSTRY."—The following local item, from a Lexington, Ky., paper, affords a fair sample of the "occupations of peaceful industry" to which the late leaders of the Rebels are now devoting themselves, according to Governor Seymour's letter:—

"MURDER AND OUTRAGE.—On Monday night last, in the vicinity of Keene, Jessamine, a party of disguised men spent the time from 12 o'clock M. to 6 o'clock P. M. in whipping and killing negroes. Mary Smith and her father, Silas Woodfall, a man more than sixty years of age, were whipped with sticks; Curtis and Margaret Mosby beaten with pistols, and Cabe Fields shot and instantly killed."

CHANCES OF SALVATION.—The Boston *Post* is put in an anxious quandary by the question of a religious paper at Chicago, "Can a Democrat be saved?" The New York *Tribune* comes to its rescue in the following not very consolatory style:—"It is a difficult problem, indeed; but if a Democrat will eschew the sins of his leaders, and neither drink like Blair nor lie like Seymour, there may be some hope for him."

A KITCHEN CABINET.—According to the *Owl* Queen Victoria's chief cook has a salary of $3600 in gold, and the three maitres d'hotel, or stewards, $1800 each. The chief cook has the privilege of taking four apprentices, whose premiums vary from $600 to $800. The whole service of the kitchen costs $20,000 per annum.

—Prince Albert's brother is in England looking after something lucrative—either in marriage or place.

—Quilp, who is a lover of music, says that "Comin' thro' the Rye" never goes "across the grain."

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

His Opinion on the Debt and the Constitutional Amendment.

The term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, was opened by Chief Justice Chase, at Parkersburg, on Thursday last. Judge Jackson also occupied the bench. Judge Chase delivered the charge, in which he said:—"There are three subjects, and, so far as we are at present advised, only three subjects to which it is necessary to direct your particular attention. The first of these is the faithful execution of the Internal Revenue laws. The war in which the nation has been recently engaged for the preservation of the national Union and Government, endangered by rebellion, made the contracting of a large debt inevitable. This debt is the price of our national existence, and binds irrevocably the good faith of the people.

'THE FOURTEENTH ARTICLE.—Its inviolable obligation has been recognized by a solemn act of the nation in adopting the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. There are differences of opinion as to the mode of payment required by the American people through their government, but nobody questions openly, if anybody at all, that the debt contracted must be paid, and paid in perfect good faith. The law of the amendment that the validity of the national debt shall not be questioned was already written upon the hearts of the people before they made it a part of the Constitution. To provide for the reduction and final payment of this debt, and for the annual expenses of the Government, taxes are necessarily imposed. In other words, the equal proportion to be contributed by each citizen is ascertained by law. He who withholds his just proportion deprives the rest of the people of exactly the amount withheld. His fraud operates as theft. The sum total necessary to meet the obligations of the nation must be raised. Fraud upon the revenue does not reduce that sum; it merely shifts the burdens evaded by the fraudulent upon others who pay their full proportion. All honest men, therefore, have a common cause against the dishonest. You, gentlemen, represent the honest men, and it is your duty to see that no defrauder of the revenue who can be brought to justice escapes merited punishment.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Oldest Graduate of Harvard

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday last says:—The oldest surviving Alumnus of Harvard, in the order of graduation, is Hon. Samuel Thatcher, of Bangor, who was born July 1, 1776, graduated at the age of seventeen, in 1793, and was elected to Congress in 1803, 65 years of age, but the oldest in age was, we believe, Jacob Newman Knapp, Esq., who died on July 27, at Walpole, N. H., in his ninety-fifth year. Mr. Knapp graduated in his twenty-ninth year, in 1802, so distinguished for the eminence and talents of its members, but of which only two of the sixty are now surviving, both inhabitants of Boston, and prominent lawyers.

Mr. Knapp was the third member of his class who had deceased within about two months, Governor Lincoln having died on May 29 last, at the age of 86, and President Allen on July 16, aged 84. Mr. Knapp was a native of Newburyport, taught school in New Hampshire in his youth, was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and Cambridge College, graduating in 1802; kept a private school in Salem some years, then removed to Coarlestown, where he taught school and studied divinity with Dr. More. He preached, but never as a candidate for settlement; and, through the failure of his eyes, finally gave up professional life and retired to a farm in Walpole, married Miss Louisa Bellows and settled down for life. He became a Unitarian in sentiment, but was one of the old school, serious, Bible-loving ones. He lived respected and beloved, and died lamented, in a ripe old age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAD IN HALF AN HOUR.—ABOUT thirty minutes is the limit of an ordinary perfume's life. After that time has elapsed the effluvium is nauseous, but Phalon's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume for the handkerchief, lasts forever, and, like the bouquet of the rarest wines, grows more and more delicate. Sold by all druggists. 1t

AROUSE! AROUSE!! AROUSE!!!

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES!

RALLY FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868.

Come forward and show the enemies of our country that we intend to be victorious, as we were in 1860, 1864, and 1866.

A general meeting of the Club will be held at the HEADQUARTERS, "MORNING POST BUILDING,"

SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11,

at 8 o'clock, to prepare for our first Grand Parade.

Officers of unorganized companies who served in 1866, and those elected for this campaign, are requested to attend, to receive orders from the Marshal.

All members having torches will study the interest of the Club by returning them to the Hall, so they can be cleaned and repaired for use.

Uniforms will be for sale at the Hall during the evening.

Members and the public generally are earnestly invited to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WM. McMICHAEL, President.
WM. L. FOX, Secretary. 8 10 2t

A MEETING OF THE GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB, THIRTEENTH WARD, will be held at the Hall, N. E. corner NINTH and SPRING GARDEN streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock.

JAMES W. SAYRE, Secretary.
EDWIN H. FITLER, President. 11

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
8 25 0 1 Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1868.

The Managers have declared a

DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT,

free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILLIS,
8 6 8t Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT Street 2 6

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
7 9 th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

6 6 tuf rp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES,
PEARLS,

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET,

819.

1 2 tuths

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.

Saturdays 3 P. M.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

26 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME

AND

POTTED MEATS,

For Lunch, for Travelling, for Fishing Parties, for any parties leaving home.

ALSO,

WINES, BRANDIES, AND CORDIALS,

Of every description.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

Importers of fine Groceries, Wines, Brandies and Cordials,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. 6 15 tuths 3t

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CLOSING OUT SALES

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.

Bargains for 15 Days.

FINAL REDUCTIONS.

Having completed our semi-annual Stock Taking, we have

MARKED DOWN

THE WHOLE OF OUR

SUMMER STOCK

To close the season's sales and make room

FOR FALL ARRIVALS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

1 18 tuths 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THE MOSQUITO AT NIGHT.

Oh! wicked mosquito!
I wish I could veto
The act of inserting your horrible bill!
With awful presumption
You seem to have gumption
Enough to stand safely while taking your fill!

The creatures come, singing,
And painfully stinging,
The moment they see I put out the light,
At once on alighting,
They set to work biting,
And if I would let them they'd bite me all night.

Though the sound of their singing,
Their cruel flight stinging,
My spirit within me most heartily loathes;
Let them come in vast numbers—
They can't spoil my slumbers—
For Rockhill & Wilson make elegant clothes.

Let the mosquitos bite all night; let them sing on the wing, as they sing; but no winged pest can disturb the rest of the man who is blest with a good suit of clothes waiting by the head of his bed for his personal adorning, when the insects vanish in the morning.

We all buy our GOOD CLOTHES at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

CAPE ISLAND.

THE GREAT CARNIVAL OF 1868.

GRAND FANCY DRESS, CALICO, AND CITIZENS' DRESS BALL,

COMBINED, WILL BE GIVEN IN THE MONSTER BALL ROOM OF THE

SEA BREEZE HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND,

On Saturday Evening, August 15, 1868.

The Ball Room will be illuminated and splendidly decorated for this Great Fete.

MARK HASSLER, Directing Manager.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, FIVE DOLLARS.

Extra Lady's Ticket, ONE DOLLAR. [8 11 4t

Tickets for one Gentleman, THREE DOLLARS.

CAPE MAY.—THE CARNIVAL.—GRAND Fancy Dress and Calico Ball, on SATURDAY Evening, August 15, in the Grand Ball Room of the Sea Breeze House.

Costumers can address MARK HASSLER,
8 6 9t Cape Island.

WANTS.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESLADIES at a good salary, on the completion of our new building, about September 1. Those only need apply who have a thorough experience in silks and fine dress goods. Communications only received, and considered strictly confidential.

Address STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
8 8 4t EIGHTH and MARKET.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STUBBS' XX FCB

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.

Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.

For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

The admirers of Laurel Hill will naturally sneer when I commence with the remark that Greenwood Cemetery is in all probability the most romantic and picturesque mortuary in the world. Since the opening of *Pere-la-Chaise*, no other burial ground has united so many beauties, though one or two, perhaps, may excel Greenwood in a special excellence. Visitors throng there from almost every quarter of the world, and probably more from Philadelphia than from any other city. Perhaps they are attracted thither by the passion for contrasting it with Laurel Hill, greatly to the advantage of the latter.

A carriage-drive along the appointed routes of Greenwood is probably the best method of getting the most out of it in the shortest possible space of time. But he who would become familiar with its most beautiful dells and romantic seclusions, must spend more than one day in search of them. A collection of the epitaphs there would include couplets queerer than any of those which bonbons and secret-papers contain, and a list of the statuary some of the most intellectual and elaborate works of the best modern masters. A carriage-drive gives a *coup d'œil* of the 130,000 graves embosomed within it. Only the patient pedestrian can hope to carry something of Greenwood with him beyond the feeble recollection of having witnessed a landscape-garden-graveyard on a very extensive scale.

In the first place there are nearly thirty different localities of very great and special interest, a proper examination of each of which would consume almost as much time as the average visitor gives to the whole cemetery These are the Arbor Water and the Receiving Tombs; the marble bust of S. L. Griffin, in Bayside avenue; the bronze statue of De Witt Clinton, Bayside dell; James Gordon Bennett's section, on Battle avenue; Pilot's Monument, on Battle Hill; the Canda Monument; the bronze statue of Packer, Meadow Hill; Soldiers' lot, Linden avenue; the bas-relief on the monument in A. M. Cozzens' lot, Vine Hill; Ocean Hill; the chapel and tomb of Stephen Whitney; A. S. Scribner's marble temple and statue, Cypress avenue; the marble statue of Captain Correga, Vista avenue; the exquisite scenery of Chapel Hill; Dale Water and its surroundings; the Oriental tomb of C. K. Garrison, Vernal avenue; Crescent Water and Niblo's tomb; Firemen's monument, Landscape avenue; George Steer's monument, near Border avenue; reservoir and fountain, Fountain Hill; the arch way of the western entrance; Sylvan water; Valley Water; and Charles Morgan's granite tomb. Each of these places is deserving of more than a mere casual glance, and some of them are studies of beauty which might be visited again and again without any failure in delight.

We propose to take the reader on a brief and rapid tour through this cemetery, inviting his attention to only the more salient features. On entering the northern entrance, built of Nova Scotia sandstone, the first path in which you perceive a monument of any note is Sycamore avenue, where a noble structure erected to the memory of Dixon H. Lewis, for many years a representative in Congress from Alabama, meets the eye. Immediately opposite is the monument of the benevolent John B. Graham, and beyond and below is Arbor Water, the sweetest of all the sweet lakelets within the cemetery. The large general Receiving Tomb is just in sight, and here the funeral services are performed whenever the weather is unfavorable. The number of funerals in Greenwood average seventeen per day. The receiving Tomb was filled with vaulted apartments, and the apartments are filled with cells made airtight and hermetically sealed when containing coffins. These cells are three hundred and sixty-one in number. On the steep bluff, up which Sycamore avenue extends, stands Samuel Browne's obelisk of dark polished granite. Here you enter Bayside avenue and finally Bayside Dell, lined on its outer circle with vaults. Here the statue of De Witt Clinton holds a conspicuous position, although perhaps the great Erie Canal which he originated is a prouder tribute to his memory than any monument or statue that could be raised. The cost of this statue and the accompanying tablets, illustrating the progress and completion of the canal, is estimated at $15,000, a part of which was defrayed by private subscription. From Bayside Dell you pass into Battle avenue, and encounter the granite house of John Anderson, an imitation of what the very well informed gentleman who yesterday accompanied me in my tour told me is called the Ionic amphiprostyle temple. Its cost is $25,000; it is made of immense masses of Quincy stone, which will last as long as the Egyptian pyramids. At the top of Battle Hill, so called in memory of the carnage which characterized the battle of Brooklyn near Gowanus Bay, August 27, 1776, the loftiest summit of Greenwood is attained. From this point the sunny slopes of Staten Island, and the pretty little harbor of Gowanus, are discerned, and a bird's-eye view is obtained of the wonderful city of New York. Near to this place and on Battle avenue is the beautiful statue of a school-boy, entitled "Our Fred," and carved with an exquisite imitation of the perfect lines and curves of nature.

At the junction of Atlantic with Battle avenue stands the celebrated work in marble in Mr. C. Griffith's lot. The work represents Mr. Griffith just leaving his house, coat on arm, bound for one of the Sixth avenue horse cars, whilst his wife stands at the door bidding him farewell. Passing from Atlantic to Highland avenue ten lowly graves are encountered, only one of which is designated by a headstone. In 1850 the ten who lie buried there, having lost their lives in the war with Mexico, were brought hither and buried with a pomp and state that seemed to promise them a more splendid commemoration than that of the wooden boards that mark their graves. The names of the nine who had no marble tablets above their heads are Colonel Charles Baxter, Captain Barclay, Captain Pearson, and Lieutenants Chandler Gallagher, Kleine, Floyd, Boyle, and Forbes. I have since learned, however, that the remains of Captain Pearson and Lieutenant Chandler have been removed into private lots, and their places filled by members of the regiment who have since died.

At the intersection of Greenbough and Highland avenues stands one of the richest and most expensive monuments in all the Cemetery, that erected to the memory of Charlotte Canda, who, on the evening of her sixteenth birthday as she was returning from a *fete* given in her honor, was thrown from her carriage, in which she was being driven, and was almost instantly killed. The monument is exceedingly elaborate, and is adorned with every device with which affection and memory render more poignant their affliction in seeking to alleviate it.

Returning to Atlantic avenue, and proceeding westward almost to the outward extremity of the grounds, the visitor finds himself in the pensive locality of the Hill of Graves, the largest of the few tracts of ground which have been set apart for the use of those who apply, not for lots, but for graves only. Of all Greenwood, this is, perhaps, the least aristocratic and attractive quarter. The heaps of low, regular graves are unshaded, undecorated, and unprotected, and the majority of those who visit them are drawn not by the beauty of the scene, but by personal associations connecting them with some humble but beloved friend or relative who has found upon the Hill of Graves his last solitary resting-place among strangers.

Immediately upon the left of the Hill of Graves lies the Soldiers' Lot, appropriated by the Directors of Greenwood, in 1862, for the gratuitous interment of such New York soldiers as should die in their country's service during the war then raging. Not very far from this, in Dell Avenue, stands the monument, entitled the Historic Muse, erected to the memory of Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell, the *savant* and senator. Entering successively Southwood and Oakwood Avenues, you come across the lot purchased by Henry Ward Beecher as his last resting-place, and long may it be ere he reposes there. Returning to Atlantic Avenue, the tired and wandering eye rests upon the conspicuous monument of Stephen Whitney, a magnificent chapel built of bluestone and filled with windows of pictured glass. Near the Cornell tomb, which stands upon the beautifully rounded hill at this point is reared the granite monument which indicates the resting-place of David Hale, the founder of the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Upon Aurora Path, too, leading out of Atlantic avenue, stands a neat, plain sandstone cross above the remains of Dudley A. Tyng, eldest son of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng; and, at length, after wandering through a network of small avenues, the visitor comes all at once upon the Catacombs, consisting of thirty tanks opening into a single vaulted area. One of these belongs to the family of General Winfield Scott. In Woodland avenue, a single grave-stone is inscribed with the name of Dr. William Adams, aged one hundred years, and of his grandchild, aged one day. In Dale avenue stands the lot purchased by Mr. Hoe, inventor of those lightning presses which flash news from the compositors' room to the public's ear so quickly. One of the most delightful spots in all Greenwood, however, is Crescent Water, opposite to which is the last resting-place which the man who gave his name to Niblo's Garden erected for himself. Mr. Niblo, by-the-by, supplied Greenwood with a number of gold-fish, from which have sprung the millions which the various waters of the cemetery probably contain. Tulip Hill, immediately above Crescent Dell, is crested with a monument erected by the New York Fire Department, in memory of those who had perished in their heroic exertions amid the flames.

But it is not in one column or two columns or six columns of a newspaper, that justice can be done to the manifold beauties of Greenwood, and I close my crammed note-book with a sigh that so much pencil-writing should have been expended of which it is impossible to make use in the brief space of a newspaper letter. Let me give a few statistics that I have gleaned, however, as to the annual statistics of Greenwood:—For the three years preceding that of 1868, the number of burials averaged twenty per day. This year they have averaged only seventeen per day. The entire number of interments is a little over 132,000. The permanent improving fund amounts to nearly $450,000, and the details of expenditure, including salaries, amounted to nearly nineteen thousand dollars.

Yet having visited all these monuments, erected in memory of the distinguished and the wealthy, I could not leave Greenwood without visiting the grave of one who, not ten years ago, was the theme of more newspaper paragraphs than any other one woman that ever existed. In her day she had travelled over thousands of leagues of land and water, east and west and north and south, in most of the habitable parts of the globe, and wherever she went notoriety preceded her. As a child we hear of her in Hindostan, borne along in a litter by the natives who sing one of their lulling idiomatic songs. Pretty soon she makes her *debut* at a London theatre, and is hissed by the immaculate gentlemen who occupy the "omnibus" box, and who inform Manager Lumley in private that he really *must* engage no women as *danseuses* except those of first-class virtue. Then she is heard of at the *Porte Saint Martin*, slipping the sandal from her foot in a fit of indignation at the manifest displeasure of the house, and flinging it with immense scorn into the middle of the orchestra stalls. Then she becomes the mistress of a Paris editor, Dujarrier by name, who is killed in a duel; and at length passing over into Bavaria she captivates the heart of the effete Louis, who so lately yielded up the ghost, is created Countess of Landsfeldt, and takes precedence of the noble ladies who have been bred up in a court. Forced to escape in disguise to avoid the indignation of the populace, she visits Australia and California, and finds a mint of gold in the lectures written for her, and delivered by herself in the United States. That brief success is the last leaf of the dying flame. Poor in health, forsaken by lovers and admirers, suffering from a life's improvidence, she accepts the dreadful charity doled out to her by early friends, who wish her off their hands, and, suffering the agonies of a harshly-used paralytic, remembering former splendors, and conscious of her present miserable state, she at length breathes her last, after months of penniless ness, ill-usage, and semi-starvation in a dark and miserable room in an obscure New York street. So ends the career of Eliza Gilbert, or Lola Montez, call her which you will, the Adah Isaacs Menken of two lustres ago, the most brilliant loretti of the generation that has just elapsed. No stone or enclosure marks the spot where she rests, just beyond Crescent Water; and few indeed are they who know, or even care to ask, where lie the remains of the once brilliant mistress of the King of Bavaria.

ALI BABA.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Lawlessness of the Ex-Rebels.

Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, in a speech delivered at Parkersburg, last week, referred to the condition of affairs in that State as follows:—

"I am here to speak to you of the lawlessness which prevails in our State, through secret and open organizations, the object of which is to work upon the evil element for the destruction and overthrow of our government and laws. Ku-Klux assassins are abroad in your land, and I receive letters daily which are sent to me from various counties where Union men are threatened and terrorized over. The Governor read a death notice sent to himself from Nicholas county, threatening him with death if he did not desist from executing the Registry law. He referred to the speech of Colonel B. H. Smith, at the Wheeling Convention, on the 9th of last January, advocating the mobbing of registry officers, as published in both the Wheeling papers; and also the speech of General Jackson on the same day, proposing to force a new government on West Virginia and run it regardless of the lawful existing State organization. A paper in Jefferson county recently stated that the Rebels intended to vote at the next election, in spite of the Registry law. All these things mean something. I am here to-night to assert solemnly that this Registry law is a just and righteous law, and as fairly executed while in West Virginia as any law on our statute books. Errors will occasionally be made in the execution of all human laws. Half the speeches and editorials of the opposition are made to apply to this much abused Registry law, in pursuance of a regular plan of operations to compass its forcible overthrow. It all corresponds with the destructive policy announced by Mr. Blair, their candidate for Vice President.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HARD TO FIND—A pair of perfect fitting Pantaloons, except at CHAS. STOKES & Co., No. 824 Chesnut street, Phila.

No misfits allowed to leave their establishment,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick nacks, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS,
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

CLAYPOOLE—GREEN.—On Wednesday evening, August 5, 1868, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. William Wilberforce Newton, HORACE LOVELL CLAYPOOLE to CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH GREEN, all of this city.

MERRITT—SHISLER.—On the 9th instant, at the Parsonage Salem M. P. Church, No. 1317 Marlborough street, by Rev. D. D. Dick, Mr. HENRY C. MERRITT to ANNIE E., eldest daughter of Samuel S. Shissler, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

MESSINGER—MORGAN.—At noon on the 6th instant by the Rev James Shrigley, LEVIN A MESSINGER and SOPHIE LOUISE MORGAN. (Baltimore, Easton, and Ohio papers please copy.)

MILES—FOSTER.—On the 2d instant, at Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Dr Hall, Mr. H. R MILES, of New York, to GEORGIANA, daughter of Dr. C. B. Foster, recently of the same city.

DIED.

ALBURGER.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. ANN ALBURGER, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter Mrs. Sarah Doudler, No. 1223 Germantown road, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

BABBIT.—On Sunday, August 9, Mrs. SARAH R. BABBIT, widow of the late Rev. Amzi Babbit, at the residence of William H. Vermilye, Esq., in Orange, N. J.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of William Harmar, below Gray's Ferry. Interment at St. James' Church, Kings's ing.

BAXTER.—On the 8th instant, REBECCA HUNTER, wife of Isaac B. Baxter, Jr.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 228 Pine street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

BOOZ.—On the 10th instant, MARGARET ANN daughter of the late Josiah Jackson, and wife of Edward N. Booz, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, near Bustleton, Twenty-third Ward, on Thursday morning, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to All Saints' Church.

BUSHONG.—On Monday, August 10, PHILIP BUSHONG, aged 68 years 3 months and 28 days.

Interment Friday, the 14th instant, at Reading, Pa.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On the 9th instant, ANTHONY W. CHAMBERLAIN, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also St. Augustine's Arch Confraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 851 N. Tenth street, on Wednesday morning, the 12th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Augustine's Church.

FISLER.—On the 10th instant, ABBIE M., wife of Leonard Fisler, aged 21 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Jonathan Hullings, Barnsboro, N. J., on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Swedesboro, N. J.

KOHLER.—On the 8th inst., Mr. JOHN KOHLER, Sr., in the 86th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 646 Franklin street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LOUDEN.—On the 16th instant, MARGARET ANN, daughter of John and Martha Louden, aged 24 years 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 718 Grape street, Manayunk.

MOULDER.—On the 8th instant, JOSEPH MOULDER, son of Mary and the late Joseph Moulder, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 488 Wilder street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

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REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita" brand (copy-righted) of Vuelta Abajo Leaf, entirely pure, equal to best imported cigars, and cheaper. Try them. Go to reliable dealers and get genuine. Each box bears our trade-marked label. We make twenty varieties of "Mariana Rita," all of same material—of which several choice grades are now retailed at $8, $8 50, $9, $9 50, and $10 per hundred. We will on application direct consumers to those dealers who retail cheapest. We use this brand "Mariana Rita" only for real highest grade Havana cigars. Lower grades we brand "Fra Diavolo," "Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc.

The following city retailers keep regularly our "Mariana Rita" cigars:—

Colton & Clarke, grocers, Bread and Walnut; David L. Keller dealer, Nos. 50 and 52 South Fourth Street, above Chesnut. Charles G Artzt, dealer, No. 215 South Fourth Street, below Walnut. Crippin & Madeira, grocers, No. 115 South Third Street. McEntire, dealer, No. 43 South Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. Manning, dealer, No. 41 South Third street. Keeney, druggist, Sixteenth and Arch. Spillin, grocer, Eighth and Arch. Mitchell & Fletcher, grocers, No. 1204 Chesnut. Bradley, grocer, Sixth and Spruce. Stead, dealer, No. 1011 Chesnut. Donnell & Son, grocers, No. 806 Walnut Street. Eppelsheimer, grocer, Tenth and Spring Garden. Wright, grocer, Franklin and Spring Garden. Wells, druggist, Ninth and Spring Garden. Whiteman, grocer, Seventeenth and Arch. Hitchings, grocer, Fifteenth and Master. Ambrose Smith, druggist, Broad and Chesnut. Freas & Neller, grocers, Chesnut Hill. Kollock, Druggist, No. 1201 Ridge avenue.

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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 9 28 3p

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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 2m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,

8 1 30t TREASURER.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

WHELEN BROTHERS,

No. 106 South THIRD Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS, ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR CRESSON, PA.

The public are informed that the LORETTO SPRINGS, NOW OPEN under the supervision of JOHN McINTOSH, will RECEIVE BOARDERS for the balance of the season for Twelve Dollars per week.

Mr. F. A. GIBBONS, the owner of the Hotel, assures his friends and the public that he will use every effort to make them comfortable

Visitors will leave by 11 P. M. train, arriving at Kaylor's Station, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following morning.

Commutation Tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the season.

JOHN McINTOSH, Proprietor.

7 31 12t*

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

7 25 ec6w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

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COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

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Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 15 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

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CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,

Will receive guests June 23.

Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week

Please address, J. F. CAKE

6 9 tuth2m CAPE ISLAND.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

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Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

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Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.

ROBERT L. FURY 7 18 1m

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Two communicating rooms vacant.

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Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

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THE FALLING OF A THEATRE IN 1828.

A writer in *All the Year Round*, reproduces an account of the falling of the New Brunswick Theatre, London, in February, 1828:—

While they were still talking (it was then about twenty-five minutes to twelve o'clock), a strange noise was heard above, like a slight crash of timber. It sounded like a beam which some carpenters had let drop, and as builders' workmen were still in the theatre, no one paid any attention to it. Another similar sound came, and was also disregarded. The third seemed to shake the chandelier, and was accompanied by a discordant rumbling noise that lasted several seconds. The next moment Mr. Farren, looking up to see where the noise came from, saw the chandelier in the act of falling. Obeying the momentary instinct, he threw himself under shelter, and clung to a pillar of the proscenium. Mr. Maurice rushed to the centre of the stage. The roof came down; an avalanche of iron instantly tore walls and gallery down with it, and swept before it scenes, stage, orchestra, boxes, and actors. It was a tornado of girders, bricks, and timbers. A cloud of dust hid the scene of death for a moment.

When perception returned, Mr. Farren found that the pillar opposite to that part of the box to which he clung alone remained; the rest was a mountain of confused ruin. On a sudden he saw something move in the rubbish near him, and Miss Yates, a girl of about twelve years of age, daughter of Mrs. Vaughan, the leader of "the tragic business," made her way towards him, her head streaming with blood. She cried, "O Mr. Farren, save me!" Farren dragged the poor girl over the box, though by no means certain of his own safety, and urged her to thank the Almighty for their preservation. They remained in that place blocked up for half an hour. After this awful interval of continued fear, he saw three or four of the carpenters, their faces bloody, wading and clambering among the ruins to gain the street; for the front wall had fallen, and there was a passage left, though a dangerous one. Farren called to them, rejoicing also that others had escaped, congratulated them, and inquired if the danger had quite passed, and if his present retreat was safe. They answered, he was tolerably safe; but another wall might soon fall, and if the beam which had defended him then gave way, he must be instantly killed. He then felt he had no time to lose. He broke quickly out of his extraordinary prison, struggled with difficulty through the ruins with the little girl (whom, we believe, he eventually married), and escaped without injury. Once, to his horror, on looking down, he found he had set his foot on the face of a dead man, a Mr. Gilbert, a fellow-actor, whom he recognised.

Mr. Maurice had almost escaped, when he was killed in the street, close to his own house. He had darted to the extreme line of the falling fragments, when a torrent of bricks struck him obliquely on the head, bent him to the pavement, and buried him, all but one foot, which Mr. Campbell, one of the performers, recognized. His body was instantly dug out. It was lying with the head towards the theatre, and was on its stomach. The watch in the pocket was still going. The corpse was first identified by the handkerchief in the coat. While the crowd was gathering, Mr. Maurice's wife came crying, "Where is he? Take me to him. Let me see his dead body!" But some friends, passing by in a coach, prevailed upon her to leave the spot.

The escapes were all remarkable and varied in their character. Mr. Goldsmith, one of the company, was speaking to Mr. Wyman, another actor, at the time, when, by an indescribable presentiment, he removed to the right-hand stage-book, exactly opposite where Mr. Farren was sitting. At that instant the lustre trembled, and the crash followed. His first feeling was to rush into the street, but nevertheless he stood paralyzed till the ruins fell. He then leaped into the stage-box, where a large beam, forced down by the weight of the galleries, formed a defense against death. He saw the roof sink, with dreadful noise and confusion, and bury his friends. While struggling through the ruins, he shouted for help, and two sailors rushed in and assisted him to escape. Outside the rain he met Mr. P. Farren, Miss Yates and Mr. Wyman. Mr. Farren cried out to him—

"Good God, Goldsmith! have you escaped? We are the only persons who are left to tell the story. Let us fall on our knees and thank God for his protection."

Another escape was scarcely less miraculous. Shaw and his wife were employed in the counting-house, forty feet above the stage, and in an instant found themselves below the stage, with a large plank across their bodies. Releasing himself and wife from this plank, the man carried his wife up a staircase still standing, and, having gained a window, lowered her into the street by means of a rope, and then followed. They were both much bruised, and were at once carried to the London Hospital.

Mr. Carruthers, at the time of the accident, was sitting on a chair on the O. P. side of the stage. His legs were crushed by the ruins, but he was extracted in about an hour and a half, with the loss of his shoes, stocking, and small clothes. One of the actors, hearing the walls crack, and seeing the chandelier loosen and drop, by an instinctive effort reached the door, and rushed into the street about a second before the roof fell in. A moment afterwards he heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying. He was too terrified to give the alarm when he fled, and was so panic-stricken that he ran onward without thinking of what he was about, till he reached Covent Garden Theatre, where he had a relative performing. He remained there for a short time in a state of great agitation, then returned to the dismal scene.

Mr. Dillon, an actor, threw himself out of a window at the first alarm, and, as he alighted, was all but overwhelmed by the falling rubbish. He called loudly for assistance, but the persons near were afraid to venture, till one or two of the more daring ran in and rescued him. Lynch, the pantaloon, seeing the wall crumbling under the roof, and the latter sinking fast, took a flying leap through a window into an adjoining yard, and fell upon his legs and escaped. Joseph Roberts, a smith, was at the time, with a man named Purdy, fixing a hand-rail to a geometric staircase leading to the dress-boxes. They heard a noise, when Mr. Purdy caught him by the hand, and said, "Come, Joe, it's all over." They ran to the door, but could not open it; but Roberts forced it with a chisel. When they reached the street, the two men were separated by the falling of the portico, which killed Mr. Purdy and buried Roberts. When the latter was dragged out, his shoes and stockings had to be left behind. Another man, named George Hoare, observed the wall giving on Tuesday, and thought the house would fall. Just before the accident he saw the wall "go out" about a foot. As he was preparing to collect his tools, he was carried away to the bottom of the house, and remembered nothing more until he awoke in the London Hospital.

The indirect escapes were numerous. Mrs. Vaughan, the mother of the little girl whom Mr. Farren rescued, had been sent for by the manager, but did not attend, as she had been at all the previous rehearsals. Mr. Campbell, one of the actors, had been to the rehearsal, when he remembered Mr. Maurice had asked him to deliver a note in the neighborhood. He had not got ten yards from the door before a terrible crash made him look round, and he saw the beautiful building he had just quitted a shapeless heap of ruins. Mr. Finley, the scene-painter, who was in his room over the stage, fell with tremendous violence; but in his descent he stuck in the balustrade of a staircase that led from the stage to his room, and was miraculously saved. Mr. Baker, a low comedian, his wife and child, were half an hour late at rehearsal, and were within a few hundred yards of the theatre when it fell. Mr. Adcock, the prompter, had just arrived at the end of Grace's Alley, in Wells street, directly opposite the theatre, when he saw the immense building sink under the heavy roof. He ran back up the passage, but was for some time speechless.

The front wall fell on the house of Mr. Blatz, a baker, in Wells street. Mr. Blatz heard the crash of the roof, and had time to escape before the wall fell and partially destroyed his shop.

The dead were dreadfully mutilated. Mr. Evans, the editor of the Bristol *Mercury and Observer*, a friend of Mr. Maurice, and who was conversing with him a few minutes before the accident, was struck by a ponderous beam on the forehead. His body was for some time taken for that of Evans, one of the doorkeepers. Leader, a carpenter, was struck by a beam from the circular boxes, as he was in the act of escaping from the work-shop, and was found dead, jammed against the staircase, a hammer still clenched in his right hand.

Mary Anne Fearon, a little girl, one of the leaders of the ballet, who was on the Thursday night to have performed in "The Fatal Prophecy," was dreadfully crushed, and her head almost severed in two. Penfold, the door-keeper (a superannuated clerk in the London Docks), made a desperate attempt to escape. His body was found on the steps, with the head towards the street, and the legs upward.

The wall that fell in Wells street destroyed two houses opposite, a public house, and a baker's; and it also crushed a passing dray and two horses from Elliott's brewery. A gentleman passing had a mass of ruins fall on one of his legs; but, by a tremendous muscular effort, drew out his foot, and left his boot behind. A poor old clothes man, named Levi, from Petticoat Lane, was reading a play-bill on an opposite wall, and was crushed by the falling ruins. His friends could only identify his body by the Table of Laws (a sort of Jewish talisman) which was found attached to his breast next his skin. The unhappy wife of this poor man became insane from grief.

In all, thirteen persons perished by this accident, and about twenty more were hurt and wounded. The street rumor at first was that one hundred performers had perished, besides one hundred spectators in the pit. Had the house fallen on the opening night, some three thousand persons must have been slain.

Soon after this terrible affair happened, a party of laborers were sent by Mr. Hardwick, the architect, then constructing the St. Catherine Docks, and he himself superintended their zealous labors. They gradually cleared away the immense mountain of bricks and broken timber, beneath which the sufferers' cries could still be heard at intervals. Towards night the men became so exhausted that they had to discontinue their search, in spite of the tears and entreaties of persons in the crowd whose relations were still missing.

At last, a brave sailor, thinking he heard some one moaning in a specially dangerous part, procured a torch, forced an opening, and let himself down into the chasm. There was a deep and solemn silence enforced during his chivalrous search; but he found nothing. On Friday, more bodies were dug out; on Saturday the digging was relinquished; Mr. Hardwick himself having searched the vaults beneath the orchestra, pit, and stage. The ruin was singular in appearance.

The boards of the stage, pit, and stage boxes, were cracked into pieces, and formed a sort of rude arch. The iron roof lay like a network over the centre of the mass, and had entangled itself with the timber. It was especially noticed by the crowd that the walls were tall and slight, and that the mortar, not yet dry, had scarcely left a mark upon the bricks. The place was visited on Friday by vast crowds, including the Duke of Argyle and many persons of distinction, on whom the pickpockets made great havoc. One Jew boy was heard to boast that he had *made* forty handkerchiefs that day.

The inquest on the bodies was held at the Court-house, in Wellclose Square, before Mr. Maurice Thomas, the Coroner.

The evidence all went to prove the strange infatuation with which the proprietors, blindly eager for reimbursement, had hurried forward to their ruin. The clerk of the works, the surveyor, the architect, all knew that the roof was settling down. The property man was so sure of it that he had determined to quit the theatre. A gentleman who came to the play on the Tuesday, and found that the box-door would not shut, suspected danger, and left the theatre. Another person, on seeing the front wall bulge on the Tuesday, would not enter, but returned home. Only on the Monday, the principal carpenter of Drury Lane Theatre had pronounced that the walls were not strong enough, or the cement dry enough, to support an iron roof weighing, with its adjuncts, sixty tons.

The inquest continued till the first week in April. The evidence of all the witnesses was characterized by recriminations, pitiful evasions, and some falsehood. The architect was anxious to show that he had warned the proprietors; the surviving proprietor was desirous to prove that he had never been properly warned; the builders tried to convince the jury that they had built the place firmly and well.

The contradictions were sometimes palpable, as when Mr. Whitwell declared he had never been warned of the danger, whereas he himself actually gave in evidence that he had been up in the flies on the Monday night to examine the cause of their sinking. Mr. Carruthers, too, was so nervously anxious about the flies, that he had ordered them to be propped, and yet had had no surveyor to advise him as to the safety of the roof.

The eventual verdict was, "Accidental death by the fall of the roof of the Brunswick Theatre, which was occasioned in consequence of hanging heavy weights thereto; and the jury are of opinion that the proprietors are highly reprehensible in allowing such weight to be so attached. And we fine, in each of the two cases, a deodand of forty shillings."

A scientific writer of the day, reviewing the causes of this accident, says it was a very hazardous experiment to construct walls eighty-eight feet high, and one hundred and seventeen feet in length, unsupported by transverse ties, and only two and a half bricks in thickness.

During the building of these walls, their vibration, and that of the scaffolding, had been so great, that tie beams had to be thrown across the building from wall to wall to keep them steady. These ties, when the roof was laid on, were sawn away, leaving a clear parallelogram one hundred and seventeen feet by sixty-two feet. It must be remembered, too, in extenuation of the architect's remissness, that iron roofs were little used in 1828. Mr. Carruthers had never seen one at all till Mr. Whitwell had taken him down to the Deptford Gas Works, and showed him one, and there told him that, if the building were ever burnt down, the roof would be worth two-thirds of its original price. Some years before an iron roof at Messrs. Maudsley's, in the Westminster road, had broken down the building, and this should have been a warning well known to Mr. Whitwell as an architect.

This terrible accident occupied the public mind so entirely, that for some time it effaced even the controversy as to the justice or injustice of the then recent battle of Navarino. The survivors published pamphlets, and a poem was written on the subject. Learned editors also discovered a passage in Tacitus which described a similar accident at an amphitheatre at Fidena, and in which fifty thousand persons were either killed or maimed.

Steel Rails for Railroads.

It is now generally believed that at no distant day the use of iron rails in the construction of railroads will be abandoned, and steel ones adopted as a substitute. Their superiority over iron rails in durability will be readily admitted; while the additional security to life and property which they afford, commends their general use to the consideration of our railroad managers. The intense severity of the past winter demonstrated most clearly that iron, even of the best manufacture, cannot withstand exposure to the elements, while the test given steel proves that it can. The original cost of iron, it is well known, is not so great as steel; but when used for railroad purposes, is, in the end, far more expensive, when it is remembered that a rail of steel, costing but little more than double that of iron, will last more than ten times as long as an iron rail. We have been led to these remarks on hearing that the Erie Railway Company had contracted for immediate use the enormous quantity of 8000 tons of steel rails, a portion of which have arrived, the remainder to be delivered during this summer. It is proposed by the Company to relay at once such portions of its line as are subjected to the greatest service, but ultimately to dispense with iron rails altogether. The work of substituting steel rails has already been vigorously commenced, and the indications are that by the return of winter the work will be completed, and the whole line placed in the most thorough condition, insuring safety, despatch, and the utmost regularity in the running of trains. Indeed, at this time, the Erie Railway is, and has ever been, in as good condition as the average of roads in the country; but when the work now in progress is finished, but few lines of railway will compare with it—none excel it. We are glad to record the spirit of improvement manifested by this Company, befitting as it does alike the community and the managers and owners of this great property.

The Pacific Railroad.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

THE WORKERS.

As the great idea of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific came to fruition during the throes of Rebellion, so, also, to the men who conquered the rebellion is its rapid realization to be ascribed. Without the men who fought in the ranks of our army, it is to be doubted whether this great enterprise could have been a success. Nine out of every ten of the men who are now working on the line of this railroad have been in the army, and from there have brought the habits of discipline, the temper of hardy reliance, and the love of an adventurous open-air life which has made them the best railroad builders in the world. One can see all along the line of the now completed road the evidences of ingenious self-protection and defense which our men learned during the war. The same curious huts and underground dwellings which were a common sight along our army lines then, may now be seen burrowed into the sides of the hills or built up with ready adaptability in sheltered spots. The whole organization of the force engaged in the construction of the road is, in fact, semi-military. The men who go ahead, locating the road, are the advanced guard. Following these is the second line, cutting through the gorges, grading the road, and building bridges. Then comes the main line of the army, placing the sleepers, laying the track, spiking down the rails, perfecting the alignment, ballasting the rail, and dressing up and completing the road for immediate use. This army of workers has its base, to continue the figure, at Omaha, Chicago, and still further eastward, from whose markets are collected the material for constructing the road. Along the line of the completed road are construction trains constantly pushing forward "to the front" with supplies.

LAYING THE RAILS.

We have read at the East of this railroad advancing at the rate of three miles a day, and have given it a doubting credence, believing that it was only under exceptional circumstances, and to meet special emergencies that such rapid progress could be made. It needed an actual inspection to show how regular and constant is this progress, and to rightly understand the magnitude of the work that is daily accomplished in pushing the road towards the Pacific.

At the risk of being prolix, if not tedious, I must endeavor to place before the readers of the *American* some idea of the scene that aroused alike the wonder and admiration of our company when the "end of the track" was reached. For some miles back we had encountered the rear guard of the army of workers, and as we neared the scene of their labors the line and sides of the road were black with their busy-moving forms. Here were long construction trains thronged with men throwing off rails and cross-ties. At their sides were scores of teams, constantly going and coming and carrying forward these materials to the hands of the workers. The cross-ties are carried forward about a mile beyond the end of the track, distributed along the line of the graded road, to which they are quickly transferred, leveled, and prepared for the advancing iron. The rails, after being taken from the construction train, are placed upon trucks, each drawn by two horses, which ply between the track layers and the supplies. The process of laying the rail is thus:—One of these trucks, carrying a certain number of rails, with a proper proportion of spikes and fish joints to connect the rails, is run out to the extremity of the last rail laid, but not yet spiked down. On each side and in front of the truck are two gangs of men. Every man is in the right place, and does the right thing at the right time. Hardly has the truck halted when a rail is seized on each side, run out, and with a swing which requires muscle as well as dexterity, thrown into its place. We stord for over an hour, timing this wonderful progress. With the regularity of a pendulum beat, every thirty seconds there resounded the "down," "down," from the chief of the squad on each side, and in each minute four rails were added to the length of the iron road. As the supply of material on each truck was exhausted it was tilted up on end off the rails, and the next truck came forward with a new supply. The loaded trucks having passed, the empty ones are thrown again upon the rail and started back at full gallop to the construction trains to be again laden and in turn carried forward. Thus, upon the main track, and advancing each mile as it progresses so as to be always close to the workers, are the boarding cars or homes of the men, the construction trains daily coming and going with supplies, and the active little trucks plying backwards and forwards. On the slopes adjoining the line of the road herds of beeves and sheep are fed, and, in their turn, help to feed the workers. While we stood watching the scene, and taking in its wonderful organization and results, a mile of road was built, and the whole caravansarie—the army of workers, with their homes, construction trains, herds of cattle, etc., advanced over the rail laid where a few hours before there had been but a wild and vacant plain.

THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

Rapid as is the progress now making in the construction of the road, it is contemplated to increase the speed of its advance. At Laramie we met Dr. Durant, the Vice President and general manager of the Company, who is the great generator of the energy and determination with which the enterprise is pushed. He has summoned General Dodge, who is the Chief Engineer of the Company, the contractors, and other "head centres," to a general council, at which is to be discussed the ways and means of securing a constant advance of track at the rate of four miles per day for the remainder of the working season. This is to be done by placing on extra gangs of workmen, and thus increasing the number of hours of work each day.

When it was announced that the road from the Missouri river to the Pacific would be completed in 1870, the prediction was greeted with more ridicule than credence. There is now an almost absolute certainty that the last rail will be laid and the cars running from ocean to ocean in the fall of 1869. Less than eight hundred miles are now intervening between the present end of the Central Pacific Railroad, which has penetrated and triumphed over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and the end of the track of the Union Pacific Railroad. By the close of the working season the Union Pacific will have reached Salt Lake, while a less but still considerable advance will have been made by the Central Pacific Road from the Pacific side. During the winter much work will be done in rock cutting, tunnelling, etc., so that in the spring both Companies will be prepared for the most active and vigorous progress which has yet been achieved.

THE CHARACTER OF THE ROAD.

The road is a good one, well and solidly laid with heavy rail, and twenty-six hundred crossties to the mile, over which the cars travel with remarkable smoothness, and the equipments, stations, and workshops of which all show that it is being built for use and not for speculation.

"Tropical" Heat.

A correspondent of a London paper, who has spent twenty-two years in India, while admitting that the weather in England just now is "rather disagreeably warm," writes to contradict the statement that has been made that we are enduring Indian or "tropical" heat. "Tropical?" he says, "nonsense! In the northwest of India—at Jacobabad, Shikarpoor, Sukker, in the Province of Berar, in Bengal Proper, in the Madras Presidency, and in the Deccan during the hot season, the thermometer stands at ninety degrees all night; and at most of the above places and districts it stands at 110 degrees all night! At Hydrabad, a cool place, the thermometer in the sun on the 8th of June, 1864, at five o'clock in the evening, stood at 155 degrees. At Jacobabad, at Schwan, and numerous other places above mentioned, the thermometer will frequently stand for weeks, day and night, at 110 degrees in the coolest house. With a month of real tropical heat, there would be 300,000 cases of sunstroke, cholera, and apoplexy in London alone."

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CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax).....Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesday, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Septemb r 19
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.
Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax:—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or,
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9† No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when those dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President; CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—84 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 3m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 22 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1†

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1† No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Delaware Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE.....$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with every thing necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers,
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30†f

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.
Leaves Arch Street Wharf. Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 8, 2½ P.M Saturday, Aug. 8, 6½ P.M
Sunday, " 9, 10 Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leave Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 10, 8½ P.M Monday, Aug. 10, 9 A.M
Tuesday, " 11, 6 A.M Tuesday, " 11, 10 A.M
Wed'day, " 12, 6½ A.M Wed'day, " 12, 10½ A.M
Thursday, " 13, 7 A.M Thursday, " 13, 11 A.M
Friday, " 14, 8 A.M Friday, " 14, 12 M.
Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., 12 30, and 3 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock, and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22] JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 4*

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS,
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
A PERMANENT TONIC,
WITHOUT ALCOHOL.
HEALTH FOR THE SICK.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.
VIGOR FOR THE FEEBLE.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, *a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron*, strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving *Strength, Vigor*, and *New Life* to the whole system.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Is a Protoxide of Iron.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Makes the Weak Strong.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Contains no Alcohol.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Builds up the Broken-down.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Cures the Dyspepsia.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Invigorates the Brain.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Cures Female Weaknesses.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Cures Spring Debility.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Vitalizes and Purifies the Blood.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Restores the Vigor of Youth.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Is Pleasant to take.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.
Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to invigorate the debilitated system by supplying the blood with its Life Element—IRON, thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into all par

SCIENCE.

CELESTIAL OBSERVATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.—The expedition sent out from England under Lieut. John Herschel to observe in Asia the great eclipse on the 17th of August next, have already done useful work. With a spectroscope furnished by the Royal Society six nebulæ have been examined. The great nebula in Argo presents a spectrum of bright lines, like those exhibited by the great nebula of Orion, and is thus proved to be in the gaseous state.

THE APPROACH OF SIRIUS.—Mr. Huggins has made a subtle application of spectroscopic analysis, by which he determines whether a celestial body is approaching or receding in consequence of a change in the refrangibilities of light produced by a modification of the ethereal waves. He announces as one of the remarkable results of his investigations that the bright fixed star Sirius is approaching the solar system at the rate of 29½ miles per second.

MEASURING TELESCOPE.—The Ordnance Select Committee of the War Department of Great Britain have approved of the telescope patented by Messrs. Elliott Brothers, London, which enables the distance of either infantry or cavalry to be computed instantaneously. The distance is obtained by means of two wires moved by a disc, on which are divisions showing the remoteness of the object, which is in ratio to the proximity of the two wires between which it is seen. The motion of the wires is produced by a double eccentric moving round the smaller tube of the telescope.

BROESEN'S COMET.—This comet, discovered in the year 1846, was missed at the perihelion passage in 1851. It was seen in 1857, again missed in 1862, and re-discovered in April, 1868. It must not be confounded with another bearing the same name and revolving in a more extended orbit. The comet just discovered has been subjected to spectroscopic analysis by Mr. Huggins of London. The spectrum consists of three bright bands, resembling those seen in the spectrum of Donati's comet. Their length proves that they are not due to the nucleus of the comet alone, but are partly the result of the light of the coma. It appears that the nucleus and nearly the whole of the coma of this comet are self-luminous.

NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING STEEL.—An invention explained at a recent *Conversazione* of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, consists in grinding pig iron to powder, by a very rapidly-revolving cutter. The great heat generated sets the particles of metal on fire, and after scintillating, they fall down in a reddish brown dust, which is gathered, placed in a crucible, and melted. When cooled this melted dust is found to be ingots of very good steel. It is claimed that the carbon is all burned out, which is, probably, true; but the act of burning has produced an oxide of iron, in other words, reduced the iron again to ore. If the process is modified so as to produce good steel, still it must be far more expensive than that of Bessemer, or the ordinary mode of making steel from wrought iron.

TRANSFORMATION OF ORGANIC BODIES INTO HYDRO-CARBONS.—Professor Berthelot of the College of France has described a simple process by which hydrogen may be substituted for all other elements found in combination with carbon in organic bodies. The reagent used by him is an aqueous solution of hydriodic acid of density 2. The quantity of acid employed, always in excess, is greater in proportion as the organic substance to be decomposed is deficient in hydrogen. Both are heated in a sealed tube to 527 degrees Fahr. for ten hours. A series of changes take place which result in transferring the hydrogen in the acid to the carbon and forming compounds generally homologous with marsh gas, or hydride of ethyl. Alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, acids, aromatic carburets, alkaloids, complex nitrogenized bodies, when heated, are broken up by the superior saturating power of hydrogen, which, under these conditions, displaces the strongest electro-negative elements.

CHEMICAL CHANGES.—Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt, of London, closes a paper "On the rate at which Chemical actions take place," with the following propositions which embody the principal conclusions to which an examination of the cited cases of gradual chemical change has led:—1. The rate at which a chemical change proceeds is constant under constant conditions, and is independent of the time that has elapsed since the change commenced. 2. When any substance is undergoing a chemical change, of which no condition varies, excepting the diminution of the changing substance, the amount of change occurring at any moment is directly proportional to the quantity of the substance. 3. When two or more substances act one upon another, the amount of action at that moment is directly proportioned to the quantity of each of the substances. 4. When the rate of any chemical change is affected by the presence of a substance, which itself takes no part in the change, the acceleration or retardation produced is directly proportional to the quantity of the substance. 5. The relation between the rate of a chemical change occurring in a solution, and the temperature of the solution is such that for every additional degree the number expressing the rate is to be multiplied by a constant quantity.

NEW DEVICE FOR MANUFACTURING SULPHURIC ACID.—The apparatus, invented by M. Lardani, consists of a furnace for burning sulphur and forming sulphurous acid; a washer or scrubber; a refrigerator; a reacting vessel; and a regenerator for nitric acid. The warm sulphurous acid gas, made by burning sulphur and forced out of the furnace by a current of air, which furnishes oxygen, enters the scrubber and is freed from volatilized sulphur, and especially arsenious acid when arsenical pyrites is used, as the source of sulphur. After passing through the refrigerator it enters the reacting vessel, composed of two pans, the lower containing nitric acid and the upper pumice-stone, resting on plates of lead or aluminium, pierced with holes. The gas passes through the nitric acid, and, after receiving another equivalent of oxygen, it sinks, in the form of sulphuric acid, to the bottom, while the hyponitric escapes through the pumice stone, and, traversing the upper part of the apparatus, enters the regenerator, where, meeting with an excess of oxygen, it is transformed into nitric acid, and ready to be used again in oxidizing sulphurous acid. The comparative economy of this process we are unable to give, but any plan for cheapening the production of the most important mineral acid will excite great interest among manufacturing chemists.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

His Views on the United States.

A correspondent of the Boston *Watchman and Reflector* says:

"Father Hyacinthe, one of the greatest Catholic preachers of France, if not the greatest, referred beautifully to the United States in one of his late discourses at Notre Dame. The writer was present, and will never forget the eloquence of the great monk on that occasion. The subject of his late series of conferences was the relation of civil society to Christianity, and the second of these discourses discussed the question of sovereignty.

"Father Hyacinthe does not believe that monarchy is the only form of government; he is liberal in his views, and seemed glad to improve the opportunity of proclaiming, in the pulpit of the old cathedral of Paris, that 'there is outside the sovereignty of absolute princes a legitimate and respectable sovereignty; the sovereignty of the nation itself, or democracy.' Here is his reference to the United States:—

"'I now turn towards the modern ages. I look for nations formed under our own eyes. What example shall I take? Shall I go to Switzerland? Shall I interrogate the city of the lakes, the people of the glaciers, the sons of William Tell? Shall I take another delightful trip to Belgium? No, I will cross the ocean. I will place myself before the gigantic nation of which I have already spoken. I am no flatterer of the United States of America. Thanks to my sacred office, I flatter no one. I am not even their blind admirer; and if this were the place, I would tell them that they are verging towards moral decay, and that they are sure to find, as we have, on this downward path, political and social degeneracy. I would recall them to the purity of their origin and the patriotism of their founders. I can say this, gentlemen; I am the son of Pius IX., and Pius IX. has sent a stone, with his homage, to the national monument erected in Washington. * * * How great was this nation, and still how great it is! American people, thou are like a young lion which seeketh his prey. Thy prey is the wealth of the two worlds; thy prey is thy proud independence; thy prey is thy fertile and vast continent. Thou hast crouched between two oceans in the shade of thy high mountains, by the side of thy rivers, which are like seas. Thou hast roared like the lion, and as the lioness thou art slumbering in thy strength; who shall dare rouse thee? *Quis suscitabit eum?* Genesis 49: 9.

"'Well, where is vested the sovereign power among the people? In the nation itself. The day of their parturi birth this people took the power in their bloody and jealous hands, and yet retain it. By the same act they all became citizens and kings.'

"Our readers can imagine how this sounded under the arches of old Notre Dame. It was eloquence of the highest order; and as it was spoken, not read, and accompanied by all that make up the orator—a fine voice, suitable gestures, as well as great earnestness—the effect was marked on his great audience.

"It may not be out of place to mention here that Father Hyacinthe's features remind one of Henry Ward Beecher, and the resemblance would doubtless be more striking if the latter was dressed as a Carmelite monk."

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK,
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING,
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS, CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

11§

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthly

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 13§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., alway on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to south ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 6 4§

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 A. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11.55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10.20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1.45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3.15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 5.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take Stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5.00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton. Belmont Mauch Chunk.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9.00 and 11.05 A. M., 2.00 and 8.20 P. M.

12.05 A. M. and 2.00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1.45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.25 A. M., 5.00 and 7.00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9.30, 10.45 A. M. and 3.1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 163 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 4.50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6.15 A. M., 7.15 A. M., 7.30 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 4.10 P. M., 6.55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5.30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7.30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 9.15 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. and 4.50 P. M. and leaving West Chester at 7.30 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 1§

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9.00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12.25 (noon).

2.15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7.15 P. M.

4.00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 5.35 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6.30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10.05 A. M.

9.00 A. M., Fast Express, due at 12.07 P. M.

5.00 P. M., Cape May Accommodation, due at 9.22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5.10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9.20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6.45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9.00 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6.00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7.15 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 8.15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3.25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11.05 A. M.; Oxford, 11.45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

4 10§

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars,

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.45 A. M., 12.30 and 7 P. M

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.45 and 12.15 P. M., and 4.30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

2 25†

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. 7 22§ ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent. 227†

RAILROAD LINES,

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, North-west, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8.15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7.30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8.15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6.47 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations. Arrives in Philadelphia at 10.10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6.10 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7.50 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10.10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8.05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Coleeville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M., leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and Intermediate points take the 7.30 A. M., 12.45 and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6.20 A. M., 1.00, and 5.45 P. M.

FERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8.27 A. M. and 1.19 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5.00 and 8.00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1.30 and 10.10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5.25 A. M., 9.25 P. M., passing Reading at 4.40 and 7.06 A. M., and 11.40 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 and 11.45 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3.10 A. M., and 2.05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6.45 11.30 A. M., and 6.40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8.35 A. M. and 2.15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7.05 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12.15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.40 A. M., and 5.25 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 3,000 miles, between all points, at $62.50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Train leaves Philadelphia daily at 4.35 A. M., 12.45 noon, 8.00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars. The last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10.00 A. M.
Fast Line	12.00 M.
Erie Express	12.00 M.
Paoli Accom., No. 3, and 4—1.00, 6.00 and 10.30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2.30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4.00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5.30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8.00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11.45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11.15 P. M.
Accommodation	11.30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5.00 P. M., at No. 116 Market streets.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1.35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7.10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8.20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7.10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9.10 A. M.
Fast Line	9.35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12.30 P. M.
Erie Express	5.00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3.40 and	7.10 P. M.
Day Express	5.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9.50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8, 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8.20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 8½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.10, 8, 9.40, and 11.10 A. M., 1.40 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40 and 10.40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.30 A. M. 12.40, 5.40 and 9.25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11.05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8.05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5.40, 7, 7.50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 6½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2.30 and 7.25 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5.30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6.7½, 9, and 11.05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8.05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6.10, 7½, 8.20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 926 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5.30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2.25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3.00

At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3.00

At 3.30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3.00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5.30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3.30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3.30 and 4.30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5.30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6 and 11.30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P

CRIME.

Murder of a Sheriff and his Deputy in Missouri.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Warsaw, Mo., August 4, says:—

During the war a man named Durasset was killed in a street fight by another man named Dickinson. An indictment was found, but the officers could not or would not arrest him, and it was supposed blood would flow when his capture was attempted. Another desperado, named Lote Harris, embodying the elements of physical terror before the war, and establishing a reputation as a notorious bushwhacker since its commencement, had been indicted in Hickory county, evading arrest by leaving the country with the sheriff of that county in close pursuit, but retured a short time since, defiant and threatening as ever. The writ for his arrest was placed in the hands of Sheriff Mitchell, of this county, who summoned a posse, and in company with his brother, acting as deputy, proceeded to serve it.

On the way, Dickinson was arrested without difficulty, and the house in which Harris had taken refuge was surrounded at eight o'clock this morning, but the answer to the demand for the surrender of the fugitive was a heavy volley of double-barrel guns loaded with buckshot, from the windows of the house, and delivered at short range. Horace E. Petts, of White township, was killed instantly, being completely riddled. Jasper Mitchell, brother of the Sheriff, was struck in three places, and only spoke once after the shot was fired. Wallace W. Smith was shot in the hip, the shot ranging inward, and inflicting a mortal wound. The Sheriff's party returned the fire, but after a short contest, finding the odds against them, drew off, and returned to town, a distance of fourteen miles.

A few hours after their arrival the Sedalia stage came in with the intelligence that the mail had been robbed by five men on horseback, who, as I am informed, answered the description of the desperadoes known or believed to be with Harris when the Sheriff's posse was fired on at his father's house. Seven hundred dollars were taken from the passengers, and a shot fired at one of them to compel submission.

A Tragedy at Little Rock, Arkansas.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette*. of the 8th says:—

On Friday last a negro named James Warner went to the residence of G. Stange, and told Mrs. Stange that her husband was ill and desired her to come to him. Mr. Stange often stays at his brick-kiln, at Fourche bridge, his residence being near the southwest corner of the arsenal grounds, distant about one mile. The negro told Mrs. Stange that the Major—her husband—desired her to bring the "blue box." The box referred to contained as near as can be ascertained about one hundred and fifty dollars. As guileless as a child, Mrs. Stange left her residence with the negro, box in hand, little dreaming of the desperate struggle awaiting her.

On Saturday morning she was found dead in a by-road leading from her residence to her husband's place of business, her head horribly cut in several places, and pools of blood about her. It appears that this negro (Warner) had been in her husband's employ, had been discharged the day previous, and had been sent to Mrs. Stange for the balance due him, which she paid out of the box referred to. Some trouble seems to have occurred between Major Stange and the negro, but it was afterwards settled, and the negro agreed to go to work again. The difficulty and settlement occurred on Thursday evening.

At 8 o'clock, or a little after, of the same day, he called for Mrs. Stange as stated, and the two left the house together, Mrs. Stange's little girl, about nine years of age, being present when they started. The night was pleasant and bright from a full moon. The place selected for the murderous deed is about a half mile west of the Starbuck place, south of the city limits, and a half mile or more distant from any residence. From the appearance of the corpse, the deceased must have been choked until she was nearly senseless, after which her head was cut fearfully in the left temple, in two places through the skull, over the left eye, through the eye-ball and in the back of the head.

DISASTER.

A Freight Train Demolished on the New Haven Railroad.

The New Haven (Conn.) *Courier* of yesterday gives the following additional particulars of the smash-up on the Shore Line Road:—

On Saturday evening, as the six o'clock train on the Shore Line Railroad was leaving the city, a freight train was just coming into the city on the Hartford Railroad, and as the Shore Line train crossed the track of the Hartford Road, it struck the third car of the freight train, whirling it around and throwing it off the track. The next car also followed in the same manner, both being dashed to pieces and made a most complete wreck. The next two cars were run under by the engine and forced upon top of it, bringing the Shore Line train to a stand still. Though both trains were thus brought to a sudden stop, strange to say, no one was injured. The engineer of the freight train, seeing the approach of the passenger train, put on steam, and was thus able to get his engine and the cars past the point of collision. The engineer of the Shore Line train forced back the lever that controls the steam, reversing the engine, and then, as the crash came, dropped by the furnace doors. The fireman, seeing the danger, leaped from the train. The engine was scraped clear of all its ornamental parts or top, the smokestack, headlight and cab being swept off, the covering to the boiler stripped to pieces, the cylinders broken in, the cowcatcher twisted—the whole presenting a ruined condition. When the train stopped the engineer crept out from beneath the ruins of the cab of the engine unharmed. It is a wonder he was not killed. Two freight cars were piled on top of the engine, and beside the track were two more broken into splinters, and their contents, consisting of merchandise, badly damaged. Three of the freight cars were injured beyond repair, and are worthless. Only one car can be repaired. All of the cars were loaded with valuable merchandise, much of which was damaged, broken open, and some entirely destroyed.

Before the arrival of the police some thieves made themselves very busy, and stole quite a quantity of goods. The loss to the Hartford road cannot fall far short, we should judge, of $10,000, while the repairs to the engine will probably cost some $4000 or $5000. Assistant Superintendent Davidson, of the Hartford road, happened to be in the city, and he immediately set a gang of hands to work to clear the wreck, and they succeeded in removing the *debris* so as to let the 11 o'clock express go through, and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning all traces of the accident had been removed.

PAH RANAGAT.

The Silver Mining Districts of Southeast Nevada.

A Chicago journal recently said:—We were shown a button of crude silver bullion from the Pah Ranagat Lake Mining District of Southeastern Nevada (which lies southwest from Salt Lake City, about 450 miles), which had been produced by Professor S. D. Woodhull's (of this city) method of reducing ores by a purely chemical process. This button weighed about eighteen pounds, and was obtained from 200 pounds of mineral rock. The chemicals used in such reduction are found in the district. It is claimed that ore can be reduced by this process at a cost of about $18 per ton. The average yield of silver from the ores found in the district is about $200 per ton; and it is further claimed that the amount of mineral secured by this process from the same amount of ore is ten to fifteen per cent. more than by the mill and amalgamation process. The cost of smelting works capable of reducing ten tons of ore per day by this process is one-third less than that of erecting stamping mills of the same capacity.

With the above mentioned specimens were examples of rock salt from St. Thomas, in the same region. These samples are almost transparent, and are pure salt, except that they contain about five per cent. of nitre, which of course does not depreciate its value. These samples are from a *mountain of salt* about eight miles in length and two miles in breadth. Brigham Young's people find it profitable to obtain their supply of salt from this source rather than evaporate it from the salt springs of their own region—even though they are compelled to haul it in wagons 600 to 800 miles, after blasting it from the mountain side.

Concerning this district Mr. J. W. Wilson writes, under date of July 13: "Since the discovery of Pah Ranagat every one who has visited this district, capable of judging, has been satisfied that we have one of the richest silver regions in the United States; but want of capital to develope the mines for the reduction of the ore, has made business rather dull with us for some time.

The Hon. Joseph E. Springer, of Hamilton, Ohio, who is one of the first discoverers of Pah Ranagat and Springer mountains, with its network of rich silver veins, has a tunnel 115 feet feet in length, which will, at 500 feet, cut thirteen different ledges at right angles, among which are the McLean, a ledge ten feet wide; also the Denver, the Springer, and Little Giant. This tunnel, when completed, will cut the upper ledges at a depth of 340 feet, and the thirteen ledges at an aggregate depth of 3250 feet.

Mr. Springer has certainly shown great ingenuity in the place he has selected for prospecting the veins and for the future practical working of the mines. On the McLean they have already taken out some thirty tons of good ore, and on the Springer lode they have about forty tons of rich chloride ores, averaging from $140 to $160 per ton. They have also an incline which they are working night and day, and at a depth of 55 feet have struck slate, which is the surest sign of rich and permanent mines. From this lode alone they are now taking sufficient ore to run a ten-stamp mill. There are many other well-defined ledges, which will no doubt prove rich and permanent silver veins when they are sufficiently developed.

MOTLEY.

The Ex-Minister to Austria Declines a Public Reception.

Mr. Motley's letter declining a public reception in Boston, reads as follows:—

BOSTON, July 28.—To his Excellency Alexander H. Bullock, Governor of Massachusetts; his Honor N. B. Shurtleff, Mayor of Boston; the Rev. Thomas Hill, President of Harvard University; the Hon. John H. Clifford; the Hon. George T. Bigelow; the Hon. David Sears; Jacob Bigelow, M. D., and others,—Gentlemen:—I have just had the honor to receive your letter of July 14, in which you request me to name an occasion upon which I could meet yourselves, and such others of our fellow-citizens as might be inclined to greet me after my long absence. I find it difficult to say in adequate language how deeply I am touched by this unexpected and cordial letter of welcome.

No manifestation of regard has ever gratified me so much as this which I now receive from so large a number of my fellow-citizens, men whose names are most honored in our Commonwealth, and many of whom I am proud to count among my familiar and personal friends. I assure you that the letter and the signatures which it bears will always be treasured by me among my most valuable possessions; and it is because I so fully appreciate your kind expressions of esteem that I trust you will not misinterpret my motives nor think me in any degree wanting in sensibility to your very flattering proposition if I ask leave to decline the honor of a public reception. The warm expression of your wishes in this respect is a sufficient gratification to me, and I cannot but feel that too long a period has elapsed, owing to accidental circumstances, between the abrupt conclusion of my term of public service and my return to Boston, to permit my giving you any recent details of political affairs at my late place of duty. It will be my good fortune, I trust, to meet every one of those esteemed friends and fellow citizens who have signed the letter, and to exchange with them the friendly greetings, without any formality, which are so grateful to one who has been so long absent from his country. Seven years have passed since I left the United States, and I hardly think it extravagant to say that they have been more important than any other seven years in the annals of our race. The stride which has been taken by the republic in its onward and upward progress during those eventful years is without a precedent or parallel. Democracy has been upon its trial, and irrevocably has the American people vindicated the right and the capacity of the people to govern itself. Self-government might have perished from the earth had the great republic fallen in its struggle with the oligarchy, had our faith in the democratic principle faltered during the awful conflict to which we were doomed by the inexorable logic of history. Perhaps you will not think it out of place for me to say on this occasion that in the country where I have so long been officially residing, it was never my lot to hear or to read any expressions of unfriendly feeling towards our country. Every manifestation was courteous, kindly and sincere, the Imperial Government throughout the war maintaining its amicable relations unimpaired with the Government of the United States. There are many clouds hanging over the present and the future of that ancient empire, but there is light breaking above them, and no man that has hopes of human progress but must wish God-speed to the efforts of the administration of the present sovereign to advance the cause of constitutional freedom and the emancipation of the people from civil and sacerdotal thraldom. I have written more than I intended, it may be more than I ought, but it was impossible for me not to respond with the utmost sympathy to your congratulations on the abolition of slavery, and the successful issue of the civil war.

I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect and regard, your friend and obedient servant,

J. L. MOTLEY.

VIRGINIA.

Attempted Murder of Negroes at Richmond.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., to the N. Y *Times* this morning, says:—

An exciting disturbance occurred at the Democratic mass meeting held last evening at the lower market. There was a very large attendance of both whites and blacks. While General Ould was speaking, he was interrupted two or three times by a negro seated at the window of a frame shanty near the stand. Several cried out, "Dry up!" while others yelled "Let's pull the shanty down!" The negro persisted in his interruptions of the speaker, when the cry was raised of "Go for them!" and a rush was made at the house, which was bombarded with paving stones. The crowd was thrown into a panic, and fled in all directions. Order was soon restored, but in a few moments another panic occurred from the same cause. The white men resumed their attack on the shanty, and wild cries of "Kill the d—d nigger!" "Hang him!" etc., were raised. The house was entered, and the inmates fled through the back doors and yard into the street, pursued by the whites, who chased them up Franklin street, firing pistols at them, but without doing any injury. The wildest excitement prevailed, and there was every prospect of a serious riot. Several white persons were injured by brickbats. Had the negroes stood their ground there would have been bloody work. The police soon collected in force, the blacks dispersed to their homes, and peace reigned. This is the first time the whites have attacked the negroes in Richmond. The excitement in the city is very great.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 20m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Caught in the Act—Sneak Thieves—Inhospitality—Larceny.

—Ulysses Blaker yesterday was captured by a private watchman while leaving a new building at Twenty-second and Diamond streets. He had under his arm a bundle of lead pipe, which he had removed from the various rooms in the house. Alderman Hood held him in $500 bail for trial.

—Kate Morgan and Ellen Riley sneaked into a house at Seventh and Catharine streets, yesterday, and helped themselves to various articles of wearing apparel and a lot of jewelry. Shortly after leaving the premises they were arrested, with the stolen property in their possession. They were given a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, who committed them to answer.

—Special Officer Casper Cooper and private watchman Thomas Davis at an early hour yesterday morning took into custody two negroes, giving the names of Simpson and Smith, with bundles on their shoulders. On examining the packages different articles which had been stolen from the fronts of stores along Delaware Avenue were found. The negroes and bundles were marched to the office of Alderman Hurley, who sent the men to prison and detained the articles as evidence. These fellows belong to a gang of colored thieves who prowl along the wharves and steal whatever they can carry away.

—Thomas Lacy is the occupant of a dwelling on Lombard street, near the Schuylkill. A few evenings since William Finley, an acquaintance of his, called in and requested lodging. This was granted, and all retired to bed. While the family were asleep Finley is alleged to have got up, visited the room of the host, and there stole a gold watch valued at $120, and then left the house. Yesterday he was arrested, and after a hearing Alderman Carpenter committed him to prison.

ODDS AND ENDS.—The weather—yesterday, sultry and dusty; to-day, rainy and muddy.

—Travel was several times impeded yesterday, in Chesnut street, below Fourth, by the unloading of massive girders for the new building of the Safe Deposit Company.

—Collector Cummings gives notice that the special license taxes, in the Fourth District, are now due.

—Peaches have finally reached the market, that can be seen by the naked eye. The prices, however, cannot as yet be discovered except by the aid of a pretty powerful glass—they are very high.

—Fairmount Park was gay yesterday with pretty girls and pretty roses. The passenger cars running there were crowded.

—Walnut street for several squares west of Fifteenth is blockaded by huge heaps of stones. They are paving it with the neat cubical block.

—Philadelphia churches echo in emptiness. Their congregations worship God in the fields and by purling brooks.

—The popular side of the city just now, particularly from Saturdays to Mondays, is the outside. After that the side aimed at is the sea or mountain side.

—Naughty—the rude little boys who swim in ponds, visible from the windows of passenger cars which run through the city suburbs.

The beer brewers' excursion parade this morning presented a novel spectacle. "Ole King Cole," beer barrels, fat horses, fat men, and green branches were its features.

—Fountains of Kindness—The different watering-places for the jaded car horses.

—The rumor which gained somewhat of currency in the city last evening, that several other Philadelphians had been drowned at "The City by the Sea," has been exploded. The party, however, made a narrow escape.

—Camp-meetings are coming into vogue in places near by. Another one is to be held at Abington Heights.

—A pleasant, cool, and shady place to visit—the Wissahickon.

—The Berry Grant and Colfax Campaign Club is making many accessions to its ranks.

—Gold had a fall yesterday, the thermometer had one to day.

A GERMAN FESTIVAL.—The lager beer brewers of this city this morning repaired to Washington Retreat for the purpose of participating in a festival, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the fund of the Beer Brewers' Beneficial Society. The various firms donated their wagons to the employes, who decorated them with evergreen. All formed in line at an early hour and proceeded over a short route prior to going to the Retreat. The procession was headed by a cavalcade, followed by a full band of music. Then came King Gambrinus mounted on a charger. The wagons, of which there were about twenty-five, occupied by the employes, followed, and presented a unique and tasteful appearance.

The Mænnerchor Society have a private picnic at Engel & Woll's farm during the afternoon and evening.

THE THERMOMETER.—The annexed is a comparative statement of the thermometer of to-day with the corresponding period for ten years past:

Year.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
1868,	73½	85	—
1867,	72	79	80
1866,	66	79	82
1865,	76	80	81
1864,	87	96	99
1863,	86	93	94
1862,	74	87	90
1861,	77	86	89
1860,	73	71	74
1869,	66	82	85

CASES BEFORE THE RECORDER.—Jenny Stevens, for the larceny of a pair of opera-glasses, has been held in $600 bail by Recorder Given.

Alderman Mink, for an alleged assault and battery on Mary T. O'Hara, was held in $600 bail. It appears that Mrs. O'Hara visited his office to make some inquiries about an ejectment suit, when, as she testified, the Alderman pushed her from the door. She fell upon the sidewalk, cutting her head.

Charles Farley, for threatening to kill James Riley and son, was held in $1000 bail.

THE CARNIVAL AT CAPE ISLAND.—Mark Hassler, the enterprising musical manager, has completed the arrangements for a grand carnival, consisting of a Fancy Dress, Calico, and Citizens' Dress Ball, which will be given in the monster hall of the Sea Breeze House, Cape Island, on Saturday next. This event last season was a *recherche* affair and a complete success, and the visitors are now making extensive preparations for the present one. The ball room on this occasion will be brilliantly illuminated and splendidly decorated.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—In our advertising columns to-day will be found a call for the first campaign meeting of the Republican Invincibles. It will be held to-night at their hall, in Seventh street, above Chesnut. The glorious record of this club, which has never taken part in any campaign but to be met with success, is a bright harbinger of the future. Let all connected with it in the past, and all young men who favor the election of Grant and Colfax, be present.

A PHILADELPHIAN ROBBED.—James Bryson, of this city, while passing Saturday night at a friend's in Wilmington, Del., was robbed of a gold watch and some money, amounting in all to about $500. The thief entered the room in which he was sleeping, and took the watch from the mantle and the money from his pantaloons.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 9 o'clock last evening originated from the burning of a window shade at No. 1322 S. Tenth street.

—France is again in the market for a loan.

—Parepa has got rid of her acre of measles.

—There are guinea-a-liners in London.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety, DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE WEST.

The National Scientific Convention at Chicago—A Secret Democratic Organization to Carry the Elections by Fraud.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM INDIANA.

A Collision Between a Passenger and a Freight Train—A Secret Democratic Organization.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 11.—A collision occurred on the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad at Huntington, Ind., this morning about 5 o'clock. A freight train standing on the main track at that place was run into by a passenger train, the engine of which ran through the caboose attached to the freight train and wrecked another car.

The engineer and fireman of the passenger train jumped off before they struck, and received severe but not fatal injuries. The flagman was sent back to flag the approaching train, and was not seen by the engineer until too late, on account of the fog.

Reports are multiplying from different quarters of the State that the Democrats have formed a secret organization, pledged to force the admission of illegal votes by intimidation of Registers, or by fighting if necessary.

The rumor is current that the editor of a radical paper at Harrisville, Cass county, in this State, has been shot. The lawlessness of the old bushwhacker and Rebel desperadoes in the western part of the State, give much probability to this report.

FROM CHICAGO.

Political Movements—The National Scientific Association—Fatal Accident.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Republicans are making great preparations for their meeting here on Wednesday, and it is announced that there is reason to expect that ex-Secretary of War Stanton will be present and speak. The Republicans of Joe Davis county are taking advantage of the fact that General Grant is now at his old home, and have arranged for a mass meeting at Galena next Friday. Senator Doolittle is to speak here to the Democracy on Thursday.

Mr. Vallandigham is in the city.

In the Scientific Association to-day, a resolution relative to the resuscitation of the Cincinnati Observatory, read a few days ago and referred to the standing committee, was reported back by the committee with a recommendation that it be adopted by the Convention, and it was accordingly adopted.

Daniel Turrey, master carpenter of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, was killed on Saturday night by being jammed between two cars.

Ship News.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 11.—Arrived—Steamship St. David, from Glasgow.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Reading, 91¾; Canton Company, 47; Erie Railroad, 57¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 100⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 103¼; Michigan Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 127⅝; Illinois Central, 146½; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 83¾; Missouri 6s, 87⅞; Hudson River, 126; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114½; do. 1864, 111½; do. 1865, 112¾; do. new, 109; 10-40s, 109¼. Gold, 146. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109¾.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet at 29¼@30c. Flour dull, sales of 6500 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat quiet, sales of 15,000 bushels spring at $2 12@2 15. Corn steady at $1 10@1 17; sales of 13,700 bushels. Oats quiet, sales of 25,000 bushels at 85½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 75. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet at 29c. Flour firm and active, and unchanged. Wheat firm; prime and low grades very dull; sales of prime red at $2 60@2 70. Corn dull; prime white $1 25@1 28. Oats dull at 80@85c. Rye firm at $1 50. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $30 50. Bacon rib sides, 17½; clear sides, 17¾; shoulders, 14¾; hams, 22@23. Lard, 19.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	127¾
N.Y. and E. R.	57⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	90⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¾
Chi. and N.W. pref.	81⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	111⅞
Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R. R.	108½
Pacific M. S. Co.	103
Western U. Tel.	34¼
Clev. & Toledo RR.	101
Tol. & Wabash R.	50¼
Mil. and St. P. com	75⅝
Adams Express Co.	52⅝
Wells' Fargo	26⅝
U. S. Express	44⅝
Tennessee 6s, new	64½
Gold	145⅞

Market unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 11

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 City 6s, Old	100	10 sh Mor C Pf	71
$1000 Elmira 7s	94	100 sh Reading	45 44
100 sh Leh Nav	b60. 21¾	100	do 45 44
400	do s3. 21	100	do b30. 45 31
100	do s60. 21	100	do s5wn. 45¾
100	do s60. 21	500	do 45¾

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	103¾	100 sh Cata Pf	32¾
$400	do. New 103¾	100	do b5. 32¾
$565 Mr Cl R Loan	80	100	do b5. 32¾
4 sh Cam & Am	127¾	100 sh Read R	45¾
4 sh N Penns	53		

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 8 mwf3mrp

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark.	Geo. F. Tyler,

OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 115 wfm3

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—Harding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 804 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

How the President did not Recognize the Southern Governments—The Attorney-General's Opinion.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

Governor Warmouth's Call for Troops.

It is ascertained that no further action will be taken relative to the appeal of Governor Warmouth for troops than the letter of instructions sent to General Buchanan. The President, in this matter, has managed to execute the law to a certain extent, without directly recognizing the Government of Louisiana.

Instead of responding to the appeal himself he turned it over to the Secretary of War, and thereby kept himself from holding any communication with Governor Warmouth. His friends here boast that he has not recognized the State Government of Louisiana, and does not intend doing so.

The Cabinet

is now in session, the only members present being Secretaries McCulloch, Browning, Schofield, and Attorney-General Evarts. Mr. Seward is represented by Assistant Secretary of State Hunter.

Resignations and Vacancies.

The Attorney General's opinion of the power of the President to accept resignations and fill vacancies is completed, and the understanding is that it will be submitted to the Cabinet meeting to-day. It may not, however, and even if it is, definite action on it may be deferred.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—A majority of the Board of Trade of this city, and a large number of citizens, will leave here this evening for Niagara Falls, to participate in a hop at International Hotel, tendered them by the Chinese Embassy.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R. ex dv	128½	Pacific Mail S. Co.	103
N. Y. and Erie R.	57¾	West. Union Tele.	34½
Ph. and Rea. R.	91	Toledo & Wabash.	50⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Mil. & St. Paul com	75⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Adams Express Co.	52⅝
Chi. & N.W.R. com.	82⅞	Wells Fargo	26¾
Chi. & N.W. R. prf.	82	U.S Express Co.	45
Chi. and R. I. R.	112¼	Tennessees, new	63½
Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R. R.	108½	Gold	146⅛

Market dull.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon, Andrew Werner, hailing from New York, had a hearing charged with stealing an album from the store of D.W. Clarke, No. 630 Chesnut street. He has only been out of prison—where he was incarcerated for the perpetration of similar offenses—some eighteen months. He said that his business was tailoring.

Officer Hess, of the Reserve Corps, who made the arrest, testified that last night about ten o'clock he arrested the defendant for stealing the album; the clerk at Clarke's store was just about letting the man go.

Martin Walton, the clerk, testified that he was apprised by a customer of the theft, and that he pursued Werner.

Defendant was held in $1000 bail for his appearance.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 804 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 108 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government,

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:
On $50.....TWO PER CENT.
From $50 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

NO. 804 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Cabinet session to-day lasted over two hours. It is understood that Attorney-General Evarts' opinion on the Internal Revenue Commissionership was not laid before the Cabinet. It is the intention of the Attorney-General to hand it over to Secretary McCulloch, he being the head of the Department calling for it, and it is probable that that officer will submit it to the President at the next Cabinet meeting.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Current Report Contradicted.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 11.—There is no truth in the published report of a narrow escape from drowning of Alderman Jones, Thomas Mason, and Frank Gwynn, Jr. The rumor was circulated by a drunken individual, and spread like wild-fire here, and was carried on the train by the same individual. The party on Sunday had a good time, and returned without any accident.

The St. Augustine's excursion to-day numbered twenty-four cars, with 1822 passengers. Weather cool, and a fine surf.

From Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Aug. 11.—Daniel Morrissey, aged sixteen years, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon, while working in a factory at Wilsonville. He was caught by a belt and carried around the shaft, breaking his leg, and completely tearing off one of his arms.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¾	Pacific M. S. Co.	103
N. Y. and E. R.	57⅜	Western U. Tel.	34¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	91	Toledo & Wabash.	50⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Mil. & St. Paul com	75¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87⅜	Adams Express	52¾
Chi. and N.W. com	82¾	Wells Fargo Exp.	26⅝
Chi. and N.W. pref.	82	U. S. Express Co.	45
Chi. and R. I. R.	112¼	Gold	146½
Pitts. F.W. and Ch	108⅝		

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	15½	Amoskeag	13½
Merrimack, D.	14⅜	Lowell	11¾
Cocheco, L.	14	Wamsutta	10⅜
Sprague	14½	Victory	10⅜
Pacific	14	Wauregan	13¼
American	14	Arnold	11⅜
Dunnells	14	Hamilton	14
Allens	13⅜	Richmond	13⅜
Manchester	14	Gloucester	12⅜
Freemans	12½	Mourning	13
Briggs	11½	Lancaster	14
Nassau	12½	Oriental	14

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Hartford	14⅜
Berkshire	16	Roanoke	12
Caledonia	16	Glasgow	14½–17

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4 17	Pocasset	4-4 17½
Lawrence, C	4-4 17	" F	3-4 11
" F	4-4 14½	Pepperell, E	16
" G	7-8 14	" R	15
" M	4-4 16	" O	14
" H	3-8 12	" N	12
Pacific, Extra	4-4 17½	"	7-8 [illegible]
" H	4-4 17½	"	8-4 [illegible]
" L	4-4 15	"	9-4 [illegible]
Atlantic, A	4-4 18	"	10-4 [illegible]
" H	4-4 17½	Boot, S	17
" L	4-4 15	" O	16½
" V	3-4 15	" H	14
" N	3-4 11	Appleton, A	4-4 17½
Superior, IXL	4-4 15	Laconia, H	4-4 17
Shawmut, C	4-4 16½	" O	15½
Agawam, F	4-4 14	" B	13½
Stark, A	4-4 17	" E	14½
Massachusetts	4-4 18½	Lyman, E	4-4 17
" BB	4-4 14	" O	4-4 [illegible]
" E	7-8 13½	" G	4-4 [illegible]
Indian Head	4-4 17½	Utica	4-4 [illegible]
"	3-4 14½	Fremont, C	4-4 [illegible]
Exeter, A	4-4 13½	Indian Orchard, A	15
" S	7-8 12½	" C	15
Medford	4-4 16	" BB	13½
Augusta	4-4 16	" W	12½
"	7-8 14	Great Falls, H	3-4 [illegible]
Gilbos	4-4 13½	" J	4-4 [illegible]
Pittsfield, A	4-4 13½	" M	4-4 [illegible]
Kennebec	4-4 10½	" S	4-4 [illegible]
Everett, AA	4-4 15½	Cabot, A	4-4 16
Shannon	4-4 14½	" W	4-4 15
Bedford, R	4-4 11	Dwight, A	4-4 15
Conesto Co., E	8-4 9½	"	4-4 [illegible]

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	4-4 28	Dwight	4-4 19
Wamsutta	4-4 25	Ballou & Son	4-4 16
"	9-4 35	"	7-8 [illegible]
Tuscarora	4-4 22½	Lonsdale	4-4 16
Williamsville	4-4 22	" Cambric	4-4 [illegible]
Bates	4-4 19	Hill	4-4 [illegible]
White Rock	4-4 18	"	7-8 15
Forestdale	4-4 18	Bartlett	3-4 17
Indian River, X	12½	" 33-inch	[illegible]
XX	14	" 31-inch	[illegible]
Attawaugan, X	12½	James Sm'm Mills	4-4 [illegible]
XX	15	" 36-inch	[illegible]
Masonville	4-4 18½	" 31-inch	[illegible]
Blackstone	4-4 16½	Great Falls, J	7-8 [illegible]
Hope	4-4 16	" K	4-4 [illegible]
Langdon	4-4 16	" F	7-8 15
" 42-inch	19	" Q	4-4 17
" 46-inch	21	Red Bank	4-4 [illegible]
Wauregan	4-4 20	Waltham, X	4-4 [illegible]
Pepperell	6-4 30	" 42-inch	[illegible]
"	8-4 45	"	8-4 [illegible]
"	9-4 52½	"	9-4 [illegible]
"	10-4 57½	"	10-4 [illegible]
Utica	7-8 22	Franklin Mfg Co	[illegible]
"	4-4 25	Bay Mills